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Alvina des Deblanc
Notary Public May 1849

A MAN FOR THE PEOPLE:

ALCIBIADE DEBLANC*
AND
THE ST. MARTINVILLE INSURRECTION OF 1873*By Suzy Shea
With additional information
Supplied by
Gertrude Taylor*

The inauguration of William Pitt Kellogg as governor of Louisiana on January 12, 1873, caused much distress and dissatisfaction on the part of many Louisiana citizens. The failure of John McEnery's administration to be formally recognized as the official government of Louisiana disappointed and angered many Louisianians, who then turned to the issue of tax resistance in an effort to oppose the Kellogg government. By refusing to pay taxes to help support the government, they hoped to damage state revenues irrevocably, thereby forcing the state to seek alternatives (the McEnery administration).

McEnery, himself, played a major role in encouraging citizens to resist tax payments, (1) and many parishes went as far as to offer free legal help to tax resisters who might need advice. (2) Across the state, the mood, in general, among Conservatives rose to such a pitch that numerous insurrections erupted in protest to the Kellogg government. One such insurrection took place in St. Martin Parish in May of 1873. The leader of that rebellion was Alcibiade DeBlanc, "a poet, a patriot, an orator, and a learned jurist, a citizen of whom any country could be proud." (3)

Jean Maximilien Alcibiade deBlanc, son of Maximilien d'Erneville deBlanc and Aspasie Castille, was born in St. Martinville, Louisiana, September 16, 1821. (4) He was the grandson of Louis-Charles deBlanc, last commandant of the Attakapas, and Elizabeth Pouponne d'Erneville and the great grandson of Chevalier Cesaire deBlanc deNeuville and Dolores Juchereau de Saint Denys of Natchitoches. (5)

DeBlanc grew up in St. Martinville, and, having completed his collegiate studies at an early age, he began to read law. February 22, 1843, he married Mathilde Briant, daughter of the Honorable Paul Briant and Marie Françoise Arsene Seveigne. (6) In 1845 he was admitted to the bar, and from that time on he pursued the practice of law in his hometown. A few years after his admission to the bar, DeBlanc was sent to the Louisiana legislature to represent his parish. (7)

1. Daily Picayune, May 2, 1873; Lofoyette Advertiser, May 3, 1873.

2. Joe Gray Taylor, *Louisiana Reconstructed, 1863-1877* (Baton Rouge, 1974), pp. 274-75.

3. *Capitolian Advocate* (Baton Rouge), Nov. 12, 1883.

4. D. J. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, Vol. II.

5. Stanley C. Arthur, *Old Families of Louisiana* (Baton Rouge, 1971), p. 211.

6. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, Vol. III.

To this union the Rev. Hebert's records show the births of nine children: Marie Louise, b. Jan. 25, 1844; Joseph Gilbert, b. Feb. 20, 1845; Marie Adrienne, b. July 4, 1848; Corine Marie Antoinette, b. Feb. 3, 1850; Raphael, b. Oct. 7, 1851; Henri Leonce, b. May 30, 1853; Marie Daniel, b. April 5, 1858; Marie Ann Elizabeth, b. Nov. 3, 1859; and Robert Jefferson, b. June 27, 1866.

7. Daily Picayune, Nov. 8, 1883.

At the time of the war agitation, DeBlanc was in the prime of his manhood and already one of the most prominent men in his section. (8) He was one of the most enthusiastic volunteers, and as a captain, he led an Attakapas company of 168 volunteers into the Army of the Confederacy. In the course of the war, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. Participating in the Virginia campaigns, he was severely wounded in the right arm at the Battle of Gettysburg. (9)

The collapse of the Confederacy and the cessation of war found DeBlanc stationed in command of reserve troops in Natchitoches. In the existing chaos Union Major General Francis T. Herron called upon him to use his troops to keep order until Union troops could take over the task. At this time DeBlanc made his first move toward organized resistance to the Radicals and some control of the state of near anarchy that was inevitable. (10)

When he was relieved of his duties, DeBlanc returned to St. Martinville to take up his practice of law and to continue his leadership in the struggle to maintain the culture so dear to all Louisianians. (11)

The years that followed spelled out misery for all. Troubles such as crop failures and lack of money and labor to get agriculture and businesses going again were only intensified by a degree of lawlessness and by harassment from Radicals. Louisianians endured these hardships because there was nothing else they could do. It was, however, the results of the election of 1872 that brought the issues to a point beyond endurance and resulted in rebellions across the state. (12)

It was the issue of taxation which became the excuse for resistance in St. Martin Parish. On April 21, 1873, Alcibiade DeBlanc met with McEnery supporters in the Lafayette Parish Courthouse to denounce the Kellogg government and to avow resistance to his administration. Those attending the meeting vowed to oppose the Kellogg government "by all lawful means and to give it no aid, countenance, or support." (13) They also agreed to form associations for protecting their property from all "illegal" taxation. (14)

8. *Ibid.*

9. *Ibid.*

10. Taylor, *Louisiana Reconstructed, 1863-1877*, pp. 62-63.

DeBlanc issued General Order Number 2, which required all Negroes to remain in their usual places of employment; promised jeyhawkers they would be arrested and turned over to U. S. authorities; and divided the area under his command into three areas to be patrolled by citizens.

DeBlanc, as all other Conservatives, knew that sudden and uncontrolled freedom placed the welfare of Negroes as well as whites in jeopardy. Radicals, however, interpreted DeBlanc's first and third orders as an attempt to re-enslave Negroes rather than to protect them.

11. Historians credit DeBlanc with being a leader of Knights of the White Camellia, an anti-Republican organization established in St. Mary Parish in 1867. It was claimed to have had secret words, handshakes, signals, and a solemn oath to preserve white supremacy. DeBlanc was also reputed to have led several hundred White Leaguers in forcing Radicals from St. Martin and Iberie parishes.

12. *Daily Picayune*, May 2, 1873.

The election of 1872 was so shot with fraud (on both sides) that no one had any idea who had actually won. Conservatives thought that McEnery had won, while Radicals claimed Conservatives had stolen the election. Radicals then sought to secure the offices by fraudulent means. For more details of this complex situation, see Taylor, *Louisiana Reconstructed, 1863-1877*, pp. 227-48.

13. *Daily Picayune*, May 2, 1873.

Other McEnery supporters taking part in the meeting were Messrs. G. Dubau, J. H. St. Julien, Dr. W. H. Cunningham, Arthur Greig, W. B. Beiley, Robert S. Parry of New Iberie, and Ed. E. Mouton. In resolution they denounced the "usurpation and fraud called the Kellogg government."

14. *Daily Picayune*, May 2, 1873.

On May 3, members of the bar of St. Martin, Lafayette, and Iberia parishes adopted a similar resolution in which they claimed recognition only for the McEnery government and accused the Kellogg government of "pointing the bayonet only at white citizens." (15) The resolution was signed by fourteen men (headed by DeBlanc). (16)

Citizens in the Attakapas organized resistance associations, and volunteers began pouring into St. Martinville to aid DeBlanc and his group of rebels. Most of the rebel recruits were from the "better classes and were well-mounted and generally armed with breech-loading shotguns." (17) Gathering from every part of the Attakapas, they joined DeBlanc at the headquarters about two miles from St. Martinville (between St. Martinville and Vermilionville). (18)

On Sunday, May 4, 125 New Orleans Metropolitan policemen with one cannon, under the command of Superintendent A. S. Badger, arrived in New Iberia on the steamboat *Iberia* en route to St. Martinville. (19) The purpose of their journey was to secure the peaceful opening of court in St. Martinville by Kellogg officials on Monday. (20) The Metropolitans marched into the town and took the courthouse without opposition at midnight. (21) By this time DeBlanc's forces had reached an estimated two hundred, and reinforcements were expected hourly from Breau Bridge. (22)

Early Monday morning the Metropolitans began attacking DeBlanc's forces. In the skirmish two police were killed and one was wounded. Although Badger's forces were driven back, they still held the courthouse. The Kellogg court (under Judge Train) opened formally, but it was immediately adjourned. By that time, the women and children of the town had been evacuated, and the position of the Metropolitans was described as "precarious." (23)

On the morning of May 5, representatives of the opposing camps met for a conference. Badger asked the citizens which officials they objected to and what were their desires. The resisters replied that all officials must be commissioned by McEnery and that all Metropolitans must leave St. Martinville. Their demands fell on deaf ears. (24)

By May 6, DeBlanc's forces had picked up considerable strength, and the rebels continued to drive in the Kellogg forces. The tempo of resistance as well as suppression also increased. Armed resisters from New Orleans, Franklin, and surrounding areas moved into St. Martinville to aid DeBlanc and his men, increasing his numbers to an estimated four hundred. (25) That afternoon Badger requested that Kellogg send a mounted force to aid

15. *Lafayette Advertiser*, May 3, 1873.

16. *Ibid.*

17. *Daily Picayune*, May 4, 1873.

18. *Ibid.*, May 9, 1873.

19. *Daily Picayune*, May 5, 7, 1873; *The Louisiana Sugar Bowl* (New Iberia), May 8, 1873.

After the war, the former Confederate states could not have militias. In order to have some means of suppressing any opposition, Gov. Wermoth created an armed force to supplement the New Orleans police. A separate body from the New Orleans police, they were called the Metropolitan Police.

20. At this session of court, properties were to be sold for non-payment of taxes, the weapon Conservatives had used against the Kellogg government. DeBlanc and his followers had gathered in protest of the opening of the court session.

21. *Daily Picayune*, May 7, 1873; *Louisiana Sugar Bowl*, May 8, 1873.

22. *Daily Picayune*, May 7, 1873.

23. *Ibid.*, May 6, 1873; *Louisiana Sugar Bowl*, May 8, 1873.

24. *Daily Picayune*, May 7, 1873; *New York Times*, May 7, 1873.

25. *Daily Picayune*, May 7, 9, 1873.

St. Mary, Vermilion, and Lafayette parishes responded with support for DeBlanc. Citizen resistance continued in Iberia Parish, where lawyers refused to practice before Judge Train and did not appear in court. General DeBlanc's troops were reported hovering about the streets there.

him, and Kellogg responded with forty Metropolitans who were sent to Brashear City (present-day Morgan City) to await transportation to St. Martinville. (26) That same afternoon, (May 6) General William Emory (commanding the Department of the Gulf, Louisiana) agreed to send Federal troops to St. Martinville if necessary. Reports that the Kellogg government was organizing Negroes to aid the state forces added fuel to the fire. (27) In addition, Kellogg made offers of \$250 in state warrants as bounty for Metropolitans who would go to the "country." (28)

In New Orleans, resisters met on the afternoon of May 6, to endorse the action of the rebels. The crowd met at the City Statue on Canal Street where they were addressed by General Hugh Campbell. (29) After the meeting rumors circulated that a movement was underway to seize New Orleans police stations. With most Metropolitans in St. Martinville or seeking shelter in city police stations, the city remained virtually unprotected. New Orleans resisters had no trouble sacking Mudge and Folsom's gun store that night, relieving it of its goods, an action immediately condemned by McEnery. (30)

On the morning of May 7, DeBlanc's forces moved to within two squares of the courthouse. In the ensuing skirmish Badger's troops attacked DeBlanc repeatedly, but each time they had to retreat. Three Metropolitans were killed and five fighters were wounded (including one Fournet). (31) At 2:15 p.m., the police attacked and advanced two miles across the prairie beyond the town, and with their Napoleon piece they threw nine or ten shells at the citizens. The DeBlanc forces made a stand, charging with three detachments and coming near to capturing the entire party. The police attacked again at 8:45 p.m., and again they were repulsed. (32)

Attakapas citizens continued gathering under DeBlanc with supply wagons rolling in from surrounding areas bringing in men and equipment. Metropolitans were deserting and DeBlanc, according to reports, was able to "take the town when he desires to do it." (33) However, since DeBlanc's object was to resist the Kellogg government, he preferred to see no bloodshed. (34)

Meanwhile the forty-five Metropolitan reinforcements en route to St. Martinville were stalled in Brashear City, where they were forced to stay in small Negro cabins, since no whites would provide shelter for them. (35) United States troops remained at Brashear City depot waiting for orders while State Police left for St. Martinville. United States troops and Metropolitans were also reported to be on standby at "the Bay." (36)

26. *Daily Picayune*, May 8, 1873. The *Picayune* reported that captains of steamboats had been warned not to transport the Metros and had been threatened with being "blown up" if they did. The entire bayou was under surveillance of well-organized citizens.

27. *New York Times*, May 7, 1873; *Daily Picayune*, May 8, 1873.

28. *New York Times*, May 7, 1873.

29. *Ibid.*, May 8, 1873.

30. *Lafayette Advertiser*, May 17, 1873.

In a telegram addressed to the people of New Orleans, McEnery asked support for DeBlanc's cause but asked citizens to stop "riotous" actions. He called the act "disgraceful" and said it would only bring disaster for the cause. He expressed hope that the plunderer would be punished and stated, "... if not attacked, our true policy is one of peace."

31. *Daily Picayune*, May 8, 1873.

32. *New York Times*, May 8, 1873.

33. *Daily Picayune*, May 8, 1873.

34. *Lafayette Advertiser*, May 17, 1873; *Daily Picayune*, May 20, 1873.

35. *New York Times*, May 8, 1873.

36. *Ibid.*, May 10, 1873.

Despite holdups in reinforcement arrivals, the police held St. Martin courthouse while the DeBlanc forces staked out at the Fournet plantation, DeBlanc's men continuing to probe with pickets in an unsuccessful effort to draw the Metropolitans out of St. Martinville.

On the afternoon of May 8, Mayor Eugene Duchamps of St. Martinville was arrested by a police posse and charged with high treason. Treason charges against Duchamp were read on May 10. The mayor was accused of inciting and assisting persons to resist and rebel against the lawful authority of the state. The charges (dated May 2, 1873) were signed by Alcide Veazey and Theogene Castille (the parish judge). (37)

Frustrated by the lack of water transportation from Brashear City to St. Martinville, Metropolitan reinforcements moved into St. Martinville by land on the night of May 8. The steamboat *Iberia*, which was supposed to transport troops, had been seized by citizens. While the chief engineer was asleep, resisters had stolen the throttles from the boat and thrown them into the bayou, thus dismissing all hope of immediate departure for the Metropolitans. (38) Under the leadership of Michael Cooney, the forty-five policemen began marching to St. Martinville to join Badger. United States troops in New Orleans and Jackson were put on standby. (39)

Fifty United States troops had also been waiting in Brashear City on orders to go to Badger's aid. However, the captain of the *Iberia* had refused to transport United States Deputy Marshal DeKlyne. On that same afternoon, May 9, DeKlyne arrested Mr. T. Tupper of the Attakapas Transportation Company for refusing to transport the troops. (40) These United States troops, joined by three other companies, also decided to march to St. Martinville. The entire expedition of 170 men was under the command of Colonel C. H. Smith, U.S.A. (41) In a telegram dated May 10, Acting Secretary of War George M. Robeson notified General William H. Emory to provide, if necessary, assistance in the form of transportation or manpower to the arriving United States marshal. (42)

Upon hearing of the expected arrival of United States troops in St. Martinville, DeBlanc abandoned Fournet's plantation on the afternoon of May 9, and dispersed his troops in three directions. Badger telegraphed the *Picayune* that DeBlanc had abandoned camp and divided his troops, one group heading toward Lafayette, one toward Breau Bridge, another toward Iberville, and a fourth to Lake Fausse Pointe. Badger guessed that the game was up. He dispatched another telegram (43) on May 10, to General Baldey (Acting Superintendent of New Orleans Police) declaring that they were "masters of the situation" (contrary to reports) and that they had driven DeBlanc from camp. (44) In a letter sent to area newspapers, DeBlanc replied that Badger was a liar. DeBlanc stated that the resisters had been told to go home for only one reason: Upon hearing that Federal troops were coming to St. Martinville, DeBlanc dispersed his troops so that they would not come into conflict with

37. *Daily Picayune*, May 1873.

In an interview Duchamp quoted Judge Train to the effect that charges against him were made by U. S. Attorney Baidan who demanded that Train also find a true bill against DeBlanc. When Train refused and Baidan threatened to report him to Kellogg, Train replied, "Damn Kellogg. . . I was elected by the people and I am the people's representative." Duchamp was offered liberty on bail, but he refused.

38. *Daily Picayune*, May 10, 1873.

39. *Ibid.*

40. *Ibid.*

41. *Ibid.*

42. *New York Times*, May 11, 1873; *Daily Picayune*, May 20, 1873.

43. *Ibid.*, May 10, 11, 1873.

44. *Ibid.*

Federal authorities, thereby committing treason. (45)

The publication of DeBlanc's letter brought forth an editorial in the *New York Times* calling DeBlanc's reply the "coolest piece of impudence on record in American history." DeBlanc was described as "willing to set up his own authority against any government—whenever he thinks it is safe." (46)

Although DeBlanc had disbanded his troops, his supporters held an organizational meeting on the night of May 6. Those attending agreed unanimously to fight to the bitter end. Mr. J. Keatling was chosen president of the group, and a committee of three was formed to draft resolutions indorsing McEnery. The *Picayune* was nominated as the group's official newspaper. (47)

Meanwhile, United States Marshal DeKlyne had reached St. Martinville with warrants for the arrest of the following eleven citizens: Alcibiade DeBlanc, General Alexander DeClouet, Gabriel Fournet, Hursville Fournet, Zachary Fournet, Paul Fournet, Paul DeClouet, Lassaline Briant, Alfred Peschier, and Eugene Bertrand (one other name was not available). (48) Eight of the eleven surrendered voluntarily. On May 11, DeBlanc surrendered to Marshal DeKlyne at General DeClouet's residence. Those who were arrested were charged with intimidating citizens, "all of African descent." (49) DeBlanc reportedly surrendered only after accomplishing the desired objective—demonstrating that the people disagreed with the Kellogg "usurpation" and showing that Kellogg needed United States troops to maintain peace. (50)

Metropolitan forces returned from St. Martinville to New Iberia on May 13, aboard the *Ozark*. Federal troops were transported on the *Minnie Avery*, and Michael Cooney's forces returned by land (somewhat intoxicated). When they reached New Iberia, the cavalry boarded the *Ozark* and proceeded to Thibodaux where fifty Metropolitan troops were requested to help install Kellogg officials. (51)

The rebel prisoners left St. Martinville for New Orleans May 16, on board the *Lucretia*. When the boat arrived the next afternoon, the approximate 6,000 people who had gathered at Morgan's Ferry Landing long before the expected arrival gave DeBlanc a hero's welcome. (52) As the *Lucretia* approached, all eyes strained to catch a glimpse of DeBlanc, but, contrary to their expectations, they did not find him in the midst of soldiers on the lower deck. Instead, when Dr. Same Choppin, president of the committee to welcome DeBlanc

45. Daily *Picayune*, May 12, 1873.

DeBlanc stated that his men had separated "fully organized" rather than submit to police. Badger interpreted his move as a maneuver on DeBlanc's part. "Badger attempted to drive us," DeBlanc stated, "and he was driven. Without the appearance of Federal troops, he would have been driven from St. Martin Parish."

46. *New York Times*, May 17, 1873.

47. Daily *Picayune*, May 10-13, 1873.

The May 12 *Picayune* also noted a report out of Washington that President Grant had received a telegram from Gov. Kellogg reporting conditions somewhat improved. The President expressed hope that he would not have to intervene and that all disturbances would soon cease, but, if not, he would take steps to clearly act within the Constitution and the law.

May 13, the United States courts reported the only thing of interest for the rest of the expiring term was the coming trial of the St. Martin and Grant parish prisoners.

48. Daily *Picayune*, May 15, 1873; *Louisiana Sugar Bowl*, May 15, 1873.

49. *Ibid.*

50. *Lafayette Advertiser*, May 15, 1873.

51. Daily *Picayune*, May 15, 1873.

Two Federal troops remained in St. Martinville to prevent any further insurrection.

52. Taylor, *Louisiana Reconstructed, 1863-1877*, p. 275.

and his party to the city, went aboard, DeBlanc, surrounded by his fellow prisoners, was standing in the cabin at the head of the stairs. After a hearty welcome Choppin and DeBlanc locked arms, and, followed by the party, they went down the stairs and out onto the street toward the French Market. At the Market the crowd ignored Superintendent Badger, surrounded by thirty policemen, and cheered DeBlanc. On St. Ann Street, Choppin, DeBlanc, and United States marshals entered a carriage and slowly drove off.

When the carriage arrived on Chartres Street opposite the Cathedral, a multitude greeted DeBlanc, and in response to their persistent cries he rose and said a few words. The crowd cheered enthusiastically, and the carriage moved slowly on to St. Louis Street where it was stopped, the horses taken off, and a number of people, springing to the traces, proceeded to replace them. DeBlanc called to them to desist, yet they declined, and, taking a position on the step, he humbly exhorted them to discontinue this demonstration and to return the horses to the traces. (53)

At the circuit courtroom in the Custom House, Commissioner Shannon sat with a nervous and weak assumption of dignity; while he and Boss Packard engaged in mysterious conversation, DeBlanc and his party arrived. Colonel DeBlanc came forward and Shannon quietly informed him that all that would be required was bail and mildly requested that there "be no scene." To this request DeBlanc bowed coldly and answered emphatically "there certainly will be no scene."

After the bonds were signed and the case assigned for hearing on the next Monday, the party, again greeted by crowds in the street and followed by countless numbers, marched to the St. Louis Hotel. In response to calls from the crowd for a speech, Mr. Alfred Brinton made a spirited effort to gratify them, and General DeClouet made a short talk thanking the crowd for their reception. Finally, DeBlanc reluctantly appeared on the balcony before the cheering admirers, expressed his gratitude, and praised those who had opposed the "ruthless" invasion of the mercenary forces." (54)

The defense returned to court on Thursday, May 22. Commissioner Shannon advised that the trial be postponed since many of the witnesses would be absent. R. H. Marr stated that the defense wished to "quash" the indictment on the grounds that no legal charges existed against them, and that the prisoners were being held illegally. Marr read the affidavit which stated that the rebels were charged with not administering the law and declared that as private citizens, they were not bound to do so and that the prisoners did not hinder others in exercising their rights. If any offense had been committed, he said, it had been committed against the state and not the United States. The United States courts, therefore, had no jurisdiction in the matter, especially since DeBlanc's men had been charged with nothing specific.

Another affidavit was then read which accused DeBlanc and his men of killing someone. If this were so, Marr stated, then the grand jury should be investigating the crime. However, it was pointed out that the affidavit was written May 6, stating that the murder occurred on

53. Louisiana Sugar Bowl, May 22, 1873.

Opposite the Cathedral on Chartres Street, DeBlanc rose and addressed his supporters: "Fellow citizens—I thank the people of New Orleans for this reception, but I trust you will not detain us as we are here . . . in the capacity of prisoners of the United States. I again thank you kindly."

When the men attempted to take up the traces, he pleaded with them: "Fellow citizens, I want none of this; I cannot submit to such a demonstration from my equals. It is not a thing for American citizens to do. You will oblige me by returning the horses." Dolly Picoyune, May 17, 1873.

54. *Ibid.*, May 23, 1873.

May 5. This Marr declared, was "physically impossible." (55) Despite Marr's protests, the trial was set for Monday, May 26.

When the rebels appeared before Commissioner Shannon on Monday morning, L. L. Martinet charged DeBlanc and the others with "conspiracy, etc., or, as commonly called, Ku Klux." (56) Witnesses for the prosecution then gave testimony. Of the twelve witnesses appearing, nine were "colored." Without exception, the witnesses testified that blacks had not been intimidated by DeBlanc and others.

Monroe Baker, a black livery stable owner in St. Martinville, stated that, in his opinion, only the police had made trouble. Rob Roy Dyes, a black preacher and plantation owner, testified that although blacks had been frightened, the whites soothed their fears after police had begun firing. Charles Neveux, a black St. Martinville store owner, said that DeBlanc was a friend of the blacks, not an intimidator. Alcide Veazey, the white clerk of court in St. Martinville, witnessed DeBlanc leaving St. Martinville on May 4 with shot guns, but never witnessed DeBlanc intimidating blacks. Other witnesses included E. Fontenette, a white deputy sheriff in St. Martinville, and Edward Ford, the black coroner of St. Martin Parish.

The last witness to be sworn in was L. L. Martinet. Martinet testified that he had received information that the Fusjonists (DeBlanc's party) were going to resist the Metropolitan and that he was afraid that the blacks would be hurt. After receiving letters from three blacks saying that they had been intimidated, Kellogg had advised Martinet to make affidavits, since he could not get soldiers to go to St. Martinville unless affidavits were written. (57)

It was later reported that the three blacks signed the affidavits in an effort to hurry Federal troops into St. Martinville and get the matter over with. (They knew that trouble would end when they came, but would be worse if they delayed.) (58)

Commissioner Shannon then dismissed the prisoners and censored the prosecution for the manner in which it had conducted itself. After stating that he disapproved of Marr's argument on Thursday, he apologized to the prisoners for their detention and adjourned court. The released prisoners immediately returned home, most of them to attend to their "agricultural pursuits." (59) DeBlanc returned to his law practice in St. Martinville.

The years that followed began to bring the light of life again to Louisiana. The Conservatives saw the tide of Radicalism ebb and the right to represent themselves again to flow. And Alcibiade DeBlanc had yet one service to give to his fellows. When General Francis T. Nicholls became governor of Louisiana in 1877, he appointed DeBlanc an Associate Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court, a position in which he demonstrated that no public trust was "beyond the scope of his integrity and ability." (60)

A few years later DeBlanc retired to his home in St. Martinville where he died on the night of November 8, 1883. Newspapers across the state headlined the passing of one of Louisiana's "bravest and gentlest spirits," (61) one who was endeared to his associates by "dignity and purity of character, his distinguished services as citizen, soldier, and pre-eminently as a judge," (62) and one whose name was "synonymous with virtue and purest patriotism." (63)

55. *Ibid.*, May 17, 1873.

56. *Ibid.*, May 27, 1873.

57. *Ibid.*

58. *Louisiana Sugar Bowl*, May 29, 1873.

59. *Daily Picayune*, May 27, 1873; *Louisiana Sugar Bowl*, May 29, 1873.

60. *Capitalist Advocate*, Nov. 12, 1883.

61. *Daily Picayune*, Nov. 10, 1883.

62. *Ibid.* Ex Chief Justice E. D. White announced and deplored the death of his former associate in court that day, and court adjourned. *Ibid.*

63. *Opelousas Courier*, Nov. 17, 1883.



Segura Plantation Home—Circa 1815

THE SEGURA FAMILY 1779 TO THE PRESENT

By Pearl Mary Segura

(Continued from Vol. XIII No. 4)

Children:

- aa. Lisa Fleming
- bb. Floyd Fleming, II
- cc. John Fleming
- dd. Julie Fleming

22. Adrienne Beauxis
m. J. Simon Leblanc

Children:

- aa. Michelle Leblanc
- bb. J. Simon Leblanc, Jr.
- cc. James Matthew Leblanc

33. Virginia Beauxis
m. Richard Johnson

Children:

- aa. Rachel Kathryn Johnson

44. Alvin Roy Beauxis, Jr.
m. Susan Viator

Children:

Stacey Elizabeth Beauxis

55. Susan Beauxis
m. Henry Petry

- (e) Sidney Guidry
b. January 6, 1911

- d. Marguerite Annette Segura
b. March 6, 1861 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 270)
m. July 27, 1886, Edmond Darby (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 247)

Children of Emile Adolphe Segura's marriage with Mathilde Perret:

- a. Jean Emmanuel Segura
b. September 14, 1869 (NI ch.: V. 2, p. 33)
b. Marie Mathilde Segura (Abbeville ch.: V. 3, p. 191)
c. Marie Blanche Segura
b. October 24, 1874 (Abbeville ch.: V. 3, p. 268)
d. Child Segura
d. November 16, 1875 (NI ch.: V. 2, p. 72)
e. Marie Joseph Adolphe Segura
b. February 6, 1878 (Abbeville ch.: V. 4, p. 81)
f. Marie Levie Segura
b. July 2, 1880 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 212)
g. Marie Joseph Albin Segura
b. December 24, 1881 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 268)
m. August 22, 1911 Llewellyn Adelaide Eaton of
Owensboro, Kentucky, b. July 31, 1877, d. July
10, 1966
d. October 16, 1970

Children:

- (1) Marnell Albin Segura, Sr.
b. August 11, 1912
m. January 1934 Harriet Kellien d. August
13, 1966 (originally spelled Kjllen)
m. (2) May 17, 1968 Blanche Dickinson of
Pioneer, La.

Children of Marriage to Harriet Kellien:

- (a) Marnell Albin Segura, Jr.
b. November 25, 1934
m. January 25, 1964, Sammye D'Amico
b. September 7, 1938

Children:

11. Karen Segura
b. December 18, 1964
22. Kevin Segura
b. September 1, 1966 (Twin)
33. Karla Segura
b. September 1, 1966 (Twin)
44. Kim Segura
b. January 28, 1968

- (b) Charles Frederick D'Arensbourg Segura
b. December 2, 1935
m. December 28, 1965 Sally D'Amico
(sister of Sammye) b. March 21,
1945

Children:

11. Tami Segura
b. January 12, 1967
22. Kell Segura
b. October 30, 1968
33. Suzanne Segura
b. November 4, 1972
44. David Segura
b. June 13, 1974
55. Christopher Shawn Segura
b. March 28, 1975

- (2) Annette Levie Segura
b. November 25, 1913
- (3) Charles Frederick D'Arensbourg Segura
b. Between 1914 and 1916
d. At age of one month
- (4) Richard Eaton Segura
b. November 25, 1917

Children of Raphael Segura, Sr. and Marieazalie Gather:

1. Ovide Segura
b. August 31, 1846 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 109)
August 31, 1846 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 109)
- m. July 15, 1872 Elina Borel, daughter of Ozeme Borel
and Odille Provost (Lydia, ch.: V. 1, p. 94)
- m. December 23, 1875 Adelaide Selman of Alabama, daughter of
Thomas Selman and Eliza _____. Ovide was the widower of
"Helena Moreau." (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 14)

Children of Marriage with Elina Borel:

- a. Louis Segura
- b. November 26, 1873 (NI ch.: V. 2, p. 255)

Children of Marriage with Adelaide Selman

- a. Dora Segura
- b. November 19, 1882 (NI ch.: V. 4, p. 47)
- b. Honorine Segura
- b. January 4, 1885 (NI ch.: V. 4, p. 125)

2. Marie Azelie Segura

- b. September 23, 1850 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 136)
- d. July 13, 1851 at age 9 months (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 30)

Children of Raphael Segura, Sr. and Elise Celima Bonin:

1. Pierre Homer Segura, Sr.

- b. May 17, 1853 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 172)
- m. Cora Catherine Smith November 23, 1875, daughter of Jacob Smith and Mary HATHEN of New Orleans; b. January 11, 1855; d. December 18 1918
- m. Anna Breau, b. March 26, 1897; d. March 11, 1942
- d. May 31, 1932

Children of Marriage with Cora Catherine Smith:

- a. Homer Smith Segura
- b. September 11, 1880 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 218)
- b. Eve Emma Marie Segura
- b. April 21, 1884 (NI ch.: V. 4, p. 80)
- m. Paul Anthony Landry

Children:

- (1) John Courtney Landry
(Died in infancy)
- (2) Paul Anthony Landry, Jr.
b. July 19, 1903
m. June 17, 1942, Doris Spencer b. June 1, 1916
d. October 18, 1964

Children:

- (a) Marjorie Susan Landry
b. September 27, 1944
m. Earl K. Turner, Jr.

Children:

- 11. Earl Kenneth Turner, III
- 22. Paula Kathrine Turner

- (b) Emma Mary Landry
b. August 5, 1946
m. Hunter Hughes
- (c) Richard Spencer Landry
b. August 6, 1954
- (d) Paul Anthony Landry, III
b. September 22, 1956

- (3) Jacob SNgura Landry
b. January 20, 1907
m. Stephanie Marie Durand September 12,
1936; b. October 5, 1917

Children:

- (a) Stephanie Marie Landry
b. August 12, 1937
m. July 18, 1959 George William
Barineau, III; b. September 17, 193?

Children:

- 11. Jeanne Elizabeth Barineau
b. August 28, 1961
- 22. Daniel Barineau
b. March 9, 1964
- 33. Stephanie Barineau
b. February ?, 19?

- (b) Antoinette Durand Landry
b. March 11, 1939
m. James Munn Coopersmith June 6,
1964; b. February 19, 1940

Children:

- 11. Camille Coopersmith
b. April 18, 1965
- 22. Jacob Michael Coopersmith
b. June 30, 1966
- 33. Gabrielle Isabelle Coopersmith
b. May, 1971
- 44. Kelly Coopersmith
b. November 11, 1974
- 55. James Conrad Coopersmith
b. January 22, 1976

- (c) Jacob Durand Landry
b. February 12, 1941
m. June 29, 1963, Sherry Lavonne Brown
b. November 30, 1942

Children:

- 11. Jacob Brown Landry
b. August 29, 1965
- 22. Laura Lavonne Landry
b. August 14, 1967
- 33. Lowell Zachary Landry
b. September 24, 1968
- 44. Sherry Marie Landry
b. January 4, 1970
- 55. Christienne Landry
b. March 5, 1971

- (d) William Hathorn Landry
b. July 31, 1943
- (e) Mary Frances Landry
b. December 5, 1945
- (f) Albert Matthew Landry
b. September 30, 1948
- (g) Courtney Elizabeth Landry
b. January 30, 1957
- (h) Louise Anne Landry
b. September 21, 1962

- (4) Emma Joan Landry
b. September 12, 1921
m. January 30, 1943, Jay Remy Broussard
b. December 20, 1920
d. March 29, 1976

Children:

- (a) James Remy Broussard
b. November 11, 1943
m. Patricia Dugas

Children:

- 11. Mary Joan Broussard
- 22. Remy Ann Broussard
- 33. Patrick Jason Broussard

- (b) Paul Anthony Broussard
b. December 17, 1914
m. Patricia Kelly

- (c) Benjamin Broussard
b. August 26, 1950

- (5) Eleanor Landry
b. January 14, 1925
m. September 12, 1945, Thomas C. Holleman, Jr.
b. November 17, 1923

Children:

- (a) Thomas C. Holleman, III
b. July 15, 1946
m. Vicki Duplantis
- (b) John Courtney Holleman
b. January 7, 1948
m. Mary Elizabeth Dale
- (c) Mary Hathorn Holleman
b. May 21, 1949
m. Gerald A. Beaulieu, III

Children:

- 11. Gerald A. Beaulieu, IV
 - 22. Charles D. Beaulieu
 - (d) Eleanor Ann Holleman
b. December 29, 1954
 - (e) James Andrew Holleman
b. October 18, 1957
- (6) Alfred Benjamin Smith Landry
b. January 15, 1927
m. April 26, 1952 Adrienne Mouton
b. January 25, 1953

Children:

- (a) Adrienne Irene Landry
b. January 25, 1953
- (b) Amelie Elizabeth Landry
b. February 10, 1954
- (c) Alfred Benjamin Smith Landry, Jr.
b. March 12, 1955
- (d) Edward Paul Landry
b. March 28, 1956
- (e) Dianne Marie Landry
b. April 23, 1957
- (f) Peter Alexander Landry
b. October 8, 1958
- (g) Charles Benjamin Landry
b. June 13, 1960
- (h) Thomas Barry Landry
b. October 1, 1961
- (i) Helen Mouton Landry
b. January 29, 1963
- (j) Alice Odeide Landry
b. July 14, 1964
- (k) Louise Margaret Landry
b. May 1, 1967

- c. William Carson Segura
 b. August 1, 1886 (NI ch.: V. 4, p. 180)
 m. Aline Voorhies

Children:

- (1) George Alexis Segura
 b. 1909
 m. Marcel Vuillmont, b. 1907

Children:

- (a) Henry George Segura
 b. 1930
 m. Jo Ann Davant, b. 1933

Children:

11. George Austin SEGura
 b. 1965

- (2) Irene Louise Segura
 b. 1911
 m. Willy John Bernard, Jr., b. 1909

Children:

- (a) Louise Irene Bernard
 b. 1929
 m. Lionel August Escuriex

Children:

11. Henri Escuriex
 b. 1953
 m. Nancy Brown
 22. Julie Marie Escuriex
 b. 1955
 m. Edward Lloyd Mitchell
 33. Rene Paul Escuriex
 b. 1956
 44. Gervais Bernard Escuriex
 b. 1957
 55. Nanette Judith Escuriex
 b. 1958
 66. Jerome James Escuriex
 b. 1960
 77. Marianne Louise Escuriex
 b. 1962
 88. Monique G. Escuriex
 b. 1964
 99. Nicole L. Escuriex
 b. 1969

(b) William Arthur Bernard

b. 1933

m. Suzanne Marie Durand, b. 1937

Children:

11. Michelle Marie Bernard

b. 1959

22. Hardy James Bernard

b. 1960

33. Brian Patrick Bernard

b. 1961

44. Caroline Louise Bernard

b. 1964

55. Babette Ann Bernard

b. 1965

66. Yvette Aline Bernard

b. 1968

77. Suzanne Genevieve Bernard

b. 1972

(c) Jeanette Bernard

b. 1936

m. Henry Jude Vincent, b. 1936

Children:

11. Kathy Vincent

b. 1956

m. Scott E. Valls

22. Henry Jude Vincent, Jr.

b. 1957

33. Dana Marie Vincent

b. 1959

(d) Juliette Ann Bernard

b. 1936

m. Sully J. Berard, Jr.

Children:

11. Jett Berard

b. 1958

22. Julianna Berard

b. 1964

(e) Stephen Allen Bernard

b. 1-39

m. Consuela Pratt

Children:

- 11. Ruth Irene Bernard
b. 1959
- 22. Willy John Bernard, III
b. 1960
- 33. Pamela Ann Bernard
b. 1961

- (f) Carolyn Aline Bernard
b. 1944
m. Joseph E. Sorci

Children:

- 11. Gina Aline Sorci
b. 1969
- 22. Tara Kirk Sorci
b. 1972

- (3) William Carson Segura, Jr.
b. January 17, 1913
m. Louella Ann Monique Maraist
b. September 4, 1912
d. October 7, 1958

Children:

- (a) Alexis William Segura
b. February 15, 1939
m. Barbara Ann Broussard
b. July 25, 1933
- (b) Sidney Voorhies Segura
b. May 8, 1940
m. Clasina Johanna Haley
b. April 25, 1941

Children:

- 11. William Carson Segura, IV
b. September 28, 1969
- 22. Clasina Buffelen Segura
b. November 5, 1970

- (c) David Allen Segura
b. February 26, 1942
m. Linda Margaret Cage
b. December 2, 1947

Children:

- 11. Courtney Elizabeth Segura
b. June 29, 1968

- 22. Amy Louise Segura
b. September 25, 1969
- 33. David Allen Segura, Jr.
b. November 6, 1972

- (d) William Carson Segura, III
b. February 23, 1944
d. March 16, 1949
- (e) Louann Marie Segura
b. November 21, 1946
m. Douglas Edward Gipson
b. August 2, 1946

Children:

- 11. Rebecca Ann Gipson
b. June 2, 1977

- (f) Donald Francis Segura
b. June 7, 1948
m. Roberta Ellen Barger
b. August 22, 1952

Children:

- 11. Ellen Clare Segura
b. May 15, 1972

Divorced

- m. Antoinette Doust
b. April 16, 1956

- (g) Richard James Segura
b. January 22, 1950
m. Bonnie Claire Ferguson
b. January 19, 1952

Children:

- 11. Richard James Segura, Jr.
b. February 28, 1976

- (h) Louise Marie Segura
b. August 6, 1952
m. Peter Edwin Darby
b. April 5, 1947

Children:

- 11. Michael Edwin Darby
b. April 13, 1971
- 22. Angela Marie Darby

- (1) Annette Cora Segura
b. June 23, 1954
m. Jody Keith Miguez
b. July 1, 1954

Children:

11. Christy Lynn Miguez
b. May 6, 1974

- (4) Antonia Segura
b. 1915
m. Preston Dwight McNeely

Children:

- (a) Bertye Elaine McNeely
b. 1939
m. Jack Evans, b. 1946

Children:

11. Christopher Roane Evans
b. 1977

- (b) Preston Dwight McNeely, Jr.
b. 1945
m. Karen Chaffin, b. 1948

Children:

11. Kelly Elaine McNeely
b. 1970
22. Stephanie Ann McNeely
b. 1974

- (5) Aline V. Segura
b. 1917
m. Knowles M. Tucker

Children:

- (a) K. Patrick Tucker
b. 1942
m. Nelda Viator

Children:

11. Mary Elizabeth Tucker
b. 1963
22. K. Patrick Tucker, Jr.
b. 1964

m. Sybil Bachelor

Children:

- 11. Leslie Aline Tucker
b. 1973
- 22. Allison Segura Tucker
b. 1973

- (b) Aline Ruth Tucker
b. 1944
m. Ellis L. Jones

Children:

- 11. Joel William Jones
- 22. Stephen Patrick Jones

- (c) John Segura Tucker
b. 1947
m. Annette Landry

Children:

- 11. Carson John Tucker
b. 1970
- 22. Brittany Louise Tucker
b. 1975

- (d) William Joseph Tucker
b. 1953
m. Karen Bradford
b. 1953

- (e) Edward Michael Tucker
b. 1959

- d. Jacob Smith Segura, Sr.
b. July 16, 1889
m. Eula Lucille Taylor
December 27, 1911

Children:

- (1) Cora May Segura
b. December 11, 1912
m. Ives A. Savoy
May 9, 1942
- (2) Martha Elizabeth Segura
b. January 14, 1914
m. Robert D. Voorhies
d. June 4, 1940

(TO BE CONCLUDED)



A VIEW OF YESTERYEAR

By Carl A. Brasseaux

Like its more highly publicized parochial sister-city, Washington, Grand Coteau ranks as one of Louisiana's best preserved nineteenth-century communities. Unlike Washington, however, Grand Coteau affords the architectural styles introduced into St. Landry Parish by successive waves of Creole, Acadian, Anglo-American, Irish, and French immigrants.





Opposite, above—Under renovation, the Boutin house, almost two hundred years old, looks forward to brighter years, while its neighbor, an Acadian-style cottage, above, falls into decay.

Creole, raised-cottage architecture was apparently brought to the Grand Coteau area by the Boutin family. According to state land records, Joseph Boutin was probably the first white inhabitant of the Grand Coteau area, settling there sometime after securing a large land grant along Bayou Bourbeux on October 7, 1776. The raised cottage presently standing on the Boutin grant (Figure 1), however, was probably built in the 1790s by Joseph's son, Paul, whose nine children were born in that house along the banks of the Bourbeux. Located in a field along the Teche Ridge, approximately one mile north of the

Opposite, below—Massive, sotin-smooth cypress blocks support giant, hand-hewn floor timbers of the Boutin house.

Arnaudville road, the Boutin house, built in the French colonial tradition, features bousillage walls, massive hand-hewn structural timbers, peg and mortise construction, and, beneath the structural members, cypress piers.

Contrasting sharply with Boutin's Creole cottage is an abandoned, Acadian-style house, lying in an adjacent field. This home, with its cypress clapboards, shingles, and piers, as well as its *garconniere*, galleries, and kitchen, best exemplifies the modest cottages of the Acadian families who settled on the prairies, east, southwest, and west of Grand Coteau.



YESTERYEAR

Like the Acadians, several Anglo-American and Irish settlers—Robert Burleigh, Michael Bitter, and Raphael Bowker—settled in the Grand Coteau area in the 1780s. These pioneers, however, left no architectural legacy.

Such was not the case with their successors, Maryland Catholics who acquired the Anglo-Irish properties in the early nineteenth century. The Charles Smith house, for example, built in the early nineteenth century by a transplanted Marylander, features the classic lines of "the English cottage" which had proved so popular among the gentry of the English seaboard colonies. According to Oscar Theodore Barck, Jr. and Hugh Talmadge Lefler, these homes were "the more pretentious frame house that, in English counties, stood apart from the cottages of the village." Contributing to the home's distinctiveness were two chimneys, an eighteenth-century mark of wealth.

The English, Acadian, and Creole cottages described above were representative of prevailing local house types not only because of their design, but also because of their rural setting. Grand Coteau pioneers usually acquired property fronting on Bayou Bourbeux; hence, the settlement was nothing more than a far-flung rural community.

The character of Grand Coteau changed, however, with the establishment of Sacred Heart Convent in 1821 and St. Charles College in 1837. These religious institutions, as well as the proliferation of local farms,

The Charles Smith house (opposite, above), built early in the 19th century, was typical English style. The Borry house, (opposite, below) circa 1839, was erected with slave labor. The Pollingue house (top) bearing the stomp of pre-1840 architecture, has been in that family far more than 100 years. The Odell Andrus house (middle) is an example of those who do not wish to abandon the past. Below—is the house once occupied by Hons Brinkhaus, the German shoemaker. It is now closed and abandoned.



- 28 The Fouraz house, built in 1869 by André David Meche, is a modified Acadian cottage built of solid cypress with some Greek Revival trim, and an individualistic arch framing the rear gallery. Size of the house, as well as the ornate banisters and



multidirectional staircase to the garçonnelle suggest that Meche was a man of some wealth. The house has undergone numerous and extensive renovations.



YESTERYEAR

The plum tree still blooms in the Brinkhaus yard, and large magnolias shade the old Richard house, another structure dating before 1840.



YESTERYEAR

created the need for mercantile establishments by the mid-nineteenth century. This void was filled by an influx of French and German merchants and artisans during the 1850s. These immigrants established a small urban community, constructing their stores and shops along the public highway near St. Charles College, and building Greek revival style, wood-frame homes along nearby residential streets with their newly acquired slaves. These homes, which featured multiple chimneys, were furnished with empire, rosewood furniture, and other imported furnishings.

The economic development of Grand Coteau was arrested by the ravages of war and the town's failure to acquire rail connections with Opelousas in the 1880s. Moreover, the town was similarly neglected by the state highway system, for before the late 1960s, Highway 167 serviced Sunset, a rival community which had sprung up along the rail line. As a consequence, Grand Coteau stagnated economically. The economic depression encouraged local families to maintain their nineteenth-century homes, but the prosperity enjoyed by neighboring towns, particularly Sunset and Lafayette, has, in recent years, induced the children of the "old families" to settle elsewhere.

Thus many antebellum and colonial homes have ultimately passed into the hands of "outsiders," usually former Lafayette residents. Upon their shoulders lies the challenge of preserving St. Landry's "other" architectural showcase.

But the grocer, the butcher, and the baker are no longer there. Their old places of business are empty and rotting away, their history buried in the pages of yesteryear.



THE YANKEE OFFICER AND THE PARTISANS*

By James Franklin Fitts

When General Banks had pushed his army up Western Louisiana, in April, 1863, by one of the most rapid and distressing forced marches of the war, and had dispersed General Dick Taylor's host so effectually that his advance could not get sight of it, a halt was made at Vermilion for a few days, to rest the troops. This army had passed rapidly through one of the richest stock-raising districts of the State, chasing the rebels so vigorously that it had no time to gather in the abundant supplies which were to be had upon every side; but having reached the place mentioned, the general detailed a regiment of infantry to march back to Brashear City and drive before it all the cattle in the country—as well with a view of stripping it of the means to sustain another rebel army, as to enrich our commissary department with a full supply of live meat.

It will suffice to say briefly that this regiment—the 411th New York, if it must have a designation—performed the duty assigned it in a very thorough manner, and reached Brashear, Banks's base, some days later, with a herd of beeves, sheep, goats, mules, ponies, and a dozen other kinds of four-footed creatures, of such a size as was probably never seen together before in that vicinity. Stretched across the country in a line of a mile in width, the regiment, mostly mounted on the hardy ponies of the Acadian inhabitants, drove along the motley herd, accompanied by such a bleating, bellowing, and booing as would have drawn laughter from an ascetic, and which caused the soldiers to yell with huge delight at the unaccustomed fun.

So the 411th arrived at Brashear. This had been its camping ground before the movement of the army; and as Colonel Grizzly's orders did not inform him what he was to do after he had turned over his cattle to the commissary at Brashear, and as he had received reliable advices that the army had left Vermilion some days before, *en route* for Alexandria, and as he was quite sure that he could not overtake it—but probably, more than all this, because the kind old colonel knew that his boys were leg-weary and weary all over with their hard campaign, and really needed rest—the colonel was no long time in determining that he would encamp at Brashear, and stay there until he received orders, or until the army was considerably nearer to him than a hundred odd miles; which decision, the command, men and officers, heartily acquiesced in, and they voted the commanding officer an old brick—speaking after the manner of soldiers. And forthwith the 411th went back into its old camp, and its individual members began to cook fresh meat for their personal delectation, write love-letters to their respective Amanda Joneses, smoke their little brier-wood pipes, and enjoy themselves generally.

On the second morning after the arrival at Brashear, Colonel Grizzly set his stool back from a sumptuous repast of fried beef, boiled beef, baked beef, hashed beef, and—beef (for it was the "only stock and store" of the regiment, save hard tack and coffee), and remarked to his *vis-a-vis*:

"And I say, Mr. Sly, I think it about time that our fellows had some pay. Don't you?"

"The regiment hasn't been paid for more than four months. We are here for some weeks I

expect, unless some confounded thing happens; and it's just the time to get a paymaster up here from Orleans. You may go down to-morrow, Mr. Sly, and see what you can do."

The adjutant (whom the colonel, in due imitation of the custom of the regulars, insisted on calling mister) went into his office-tent and cut a pigeon-wing, in the fullness of his delight. He was a very proper young man, a very excellent officer, faithful, hard-working and efficient, and willing at any time to work or fight for the 411th. He had borne his full share of fighting, marching, sleeping on the ground in the rain, eating short rations of hard crackers, and all other luxuries of active service, during the campaign; and now the promise of a few days in New Orleans was particularly agreeable to him. Thoughts of the Saint Charles and its delights, of ice-cold cobbles, of the theatre, and of other requirements of civilization, danced a jig in his brain; and taking off his coat, he addressed himself to the business of finishing his consolidated monthly, and writing up a general order to two, so that he might have the field clear for his absence.

Adjutant Sly therefore took the rail for New Orleans on the next morning, and arrived at the city some hours after. Having taken a bath, which consumed most of the remainder of the afternoon, and swallowed his evening meal, composed of most of the luxuries of the establishment, he proceeded to refresh his recollection of a clean white bed, which he found so interesting that he did not emerge from it until high noon of the next day. The afternoon was spent in transacting his business, getting his own pay-accounts cashed, and lounging gracefully on the piazza of the hotel with a cigar in his mouth, a julep in his hand, and his heels over the railing, meditating upon the contrast between the duties and pleasures of soldiering—when, after he had been engaged as last described for two hours, he received a resounding whack between the shoulders from a human hand, and became conscious of the face of Lieutenant Lang beaming upon him through the smoke, full of tidings of great import. Lieutenant Lang was an officer on duty with the commissary department at Brashear, and Sly had seen him there at the depot the day before.

"Halloo, Ned Sly—here's a pretty kettle of fish for you. Orders direct from army headquarters for the 411th to return to the army instantly; and old Grizzly started up country again this morning with his command, all madder than blazes. Here's a note for you."

The note was from the colonel, and confirmed this unlooked-for intelligence; also directing the adjutant to rejoin the regiment immediately.

The recipient of this intelligence was disappointed and irritated by it, as all the 411th had been before him; but he was too good a soldier to think of anything else than implicit obedience, and the first train westward found him a passenger.

Arrived at Brashear City, a new trouble awaited him; the regiment had gone by steamer up the Bayou as far as New Iberia, some fifty miles, which Sly at once understood to impose upon him the necessity of a long and tiresome horseback journey before he could hope to overtake it. And since difficulties, like Hamlet's sorrows, came

"—Not single spies,
But in battalions,"

our hero also speedily learned, to his excessive dismay, that in the hurry of embarkation his good bay mare, fleet, strong, and faithful, had by mistake been taken aboard the transport, with all her equipments.

"Well, now blame me if I can do anything, but stay here, or go back to New Orleans," the adjutant exclaimed, more than half despondingly, upon hearing this last *morceau* of bad luck; and he sat down on a stool in the quarter-master's office. "Hang it, major, what can I do? I might wait for another boat."

"You'll probably wait till the end of the war then, adjutant," the little post-quartermaster briskly replied. "No sir; the *Madison* was the last boat we shall send up the Teche; General Banks's base of supply is now on the Mississippi, at Springfield Landing; and if the army hasn't already left Alexandria for Port Hudson it will mighty quick. Do you see?"

"Yes, I do," the adjutant responded, roused into sudden excitement by the news. "I tell you what, major, by hook or crook, I've got to reach my regiment as soon as it can be done."

"Well, go back to New Orleans, wait a week, and you can probably then reach the army around Port Hudson."

"I'd as soon wait a year or a week," the impatient youth returned; "and I doubt if the regiment ever reaches Port Hudson by way of Alexandria. No, major, I want to start up country after the boys, right off—*now*. They are in the field, and I've no business anywhere else. Can you beg, borrow, or steal me a horse?"

"There's a drove of them, such as they are, running wild on the other side of the bay—the leavings of those your regiment brought down. You can have the best one you are able to catch; but Lord love me, adjutant, you won't do so foolhardy a thing as to venture up country alone? It's full of guerrillas; you'll be murdered before you have gone five miles. Do as I have advised you, which is the only sensible thing you can do."

But Sly was not the man to be dissuaded. He understood perfectly well that the journey he proposed was perilous in the extreme to one in his uniform; it was highly probable that guerrilla detachments from Taylor's dispersed army had reappeared in the western country, Banks having now entirely evacuated it; and it was only reasonable to suppose that such lawless partisans as those commanded by the notorious Bailey Vincent might easily be so incensed by the rout of their army and the heavy tribute of livestock which we had levied upon the country, as to slay at sight any detached Union soldier they might find. It would be no more than safety demanded to consider all this; but the adjutant considered it only as adding an agreeable spice to his proposed journey; the spice of danger, which is not at all disagreeable to such sanguine-nervous temperaments as his; and he held firmly to his resolution.

Bidding the quartermaster good-by, he took a common army saddle and bridle under his arm, and crossed the bay with the aid of a Negro and a skiff. After spending two or three hours on the other side in chasing a troop of sorry-looking horses over a sugar plantation, and impressing the services of all the Negroes within sound of his voice, he succeeded in capturing the most promising of the number, and getting him saddled and bridled. With all that, he was not an animal of very great promise, and no one adept in horseflesh would have selected him for a trot at the Fashion Course, or a cavalry charge. He was a tall, long, lank animal, that could by dint of judicious whipping and spurring be urged into a fair gallop, and compelled to keep it some time; one of those careful beasts that never go fast unless driven to it, and do no more than absolutely urged to. The adjutant was a critic of horseflesh, and with his thorough liking for a good horse he looked over this steed that was to carry him in quest of the 41st with a dubious eye. But it was the best he could obtain; and making a virtue of his necessity, he mounted, strapped on his belt with his sword and revolver, and resolutely turned his back on Brashear.

The further adventures of the adjutant before he rejoined his regiment were many and interesting; but it is my purpose to detail only a few of them. His route lay in the track of the

army, and he saw evidences along the way of its progress; here a sugar mill had been fired and burned by a shell thrown at a reconnoitering party of the enemy; houses were seamed and torn by shot and shell-marks near the localities of the battles; and burned and blown-up steamboats were visible in the Bayou. He rode generally from early morning till dark, stopping at the planters' houses for meals and lodging, and meeting with a curious variety of treatment. None refused him bed and board; some granted it sullenly, and with an air that plainly showed him that the blue he wore was distasteful to them; some were anxious to talk about the war, and learn all the news, but careful to express no opinion and betray no preference; and others, the timid Unionists, treated him cordially, but gave little expression to their feelings.

"I hope for the success of Banks's army—but I hardly dare whisper it," were the words with which our staunch old lover of the flag bid him adieu; and the sentiment was that of many others of Western Louisiana in those doubtful days.

The adjutant passed through Pattersonville and Franklin, and reached New Iberia three days after the regiment had left it. Up to this point the country was quiet and peaceful; not a single armed man or sign of soldiers had he seen. Leaving New Iberia, he struck off across the prairie, and was making his way steadily towards Vermilion, when an object approaching him on the road a quarter of a mile off caused him to draw his revolver, and keep it ready cocked in his hand. And it by no means caused him to slacken his vigilance to discover, as he frequently did, that the suspicious object was a mounted man, and that he had a carbine in the hollow of his arm. Both reined up when they had approached within long pistol-shot, and began a parley.

"Who are you?" Sly called out.

"I don't mind telling you, if you are really what your uniform shows."

"Yeas—I am Adjutant Sly, of the 411th New York, and be hanged to you," our hero replied, keeping his pistol ready for a shot.

"I am a Union courier, on my way from Alexandria to Brashear."

Thus relieving each other's suspicions, the two approached and conferred together; and Sly obtained from the courier information which was important, if not alarming. He had passed the 411th on the march the day before, beyond Opelousas; the regiment was keeping straight on, and the colonel had told him that his orders did not allow him to stop short of the army, though he marched to Alexandria, and thence to Port Hudson.

"And I don't believe they can reach Alexandria," the courier added, "before the army leaves there for the Mississippi, where it is now well understood it is going."

But the courier had other news for the adjutant, of still more moment than this. Although he had himself seen no guerrillas, he had been repeatedly warned by friendly inhabitants that they were in the country; and he told Sly of the killing of Captain Dwight, of General Banks's staff, a little beyond Washington, while the army was on the march to Alexandria, of which the adjutant had not heard. Dwight had ridden a very short distance ahead of the advance, deeming himself entirely safe, when he was suddenly pounced upon by four or five mounted men in a lonely spot on the bank of Bayou Cododir, and shot before he could either resist or fly. His dead body was found by the advance where he fell, and these particulars were obtained by the commanding general from an inhabitant of the country who witnessed the deed from a distance.*

"Now I tell you what it is, adjutant," the courier added, "I wouldn't undertake to do what you've got before you for the year's pay of all my company. By the time you get to the Courtableau the country will be swarming with guerrillas; and there is not a shadow of a chance for you to overtake your regiment. I tell you you'll never get to Alexandria alive.

You'd better come back with me to Brashear."

Adjutant Sly now understood the dangers of his journey much better than he had before, and he admitted to himself that the prospect looked rather dubious; but still, men of his nerve and obstinacy are not the ones who easily retire from a difficult or dangerous undertaking. Nothing, I believe, short of a mathematical demonstration that he would certainly be killed if he continued on his course would have turned him back; and so, telling the courier that he guessed he would "pull through," he bade him farewell, and rode on his lonesome and perilous way again.

He passed through Vermilion, and thence over the dreary plains to Carrion Crow Bayou, arriving late at night at Opelousas. He passed the night with a hospitable old Frenchman, a neutral, a short distance beyond the city; and in the afternoon of the next day reached Washington. This place is well up country towards the Red River, being situated where Bayous Black and Cocodir [*sic*] (crocodile) unite to form the Courtableau [*sic*]. As he rode through the principal street he was greeted with looks of surprise, and with not a few scowls, from the people; and just as he had crossed the flank bridge over the river he was hailed by an aged Negro who hobbled down the bank from his hut, and waved his crutch in the air to attract attention. Sly drew rein and waited for him; and the Negro came up and laid his hand earnestly on the adjutant's knee, while his eyes protruded with amazement and alarm.

"God bless you, Massa Sojer," he said, "what de debbil you do up yere dis time *now* all alone? De Garyilleys come past a heah las' night—six, ten, fifteen ob 'em, ridin' up de Bayou. You'll get cotched and killed, sure."

"When did the soldiers pass?" Sly asked, referring to the 411th.

"Las' night, 'fore Bailey Vincent an' his debbils went along. Dem garyilleys are hot after Yankee blood, and dey'll cotch you certain. Better go back, massa."

The adjutant paused a moment, as this most palpable proof of his danger was presented to him, and looked doubtfully up the Cocodir, along which his road lay. He could see it winding down from the upper country, under the thick frondage of cypress that hung over it, with the wrecks of boats laden with sugar or cotton strewn thickly along it, just as they had been hurriedly scattered or fired, and abandoned, upon the coming of the Union army. If he persisted in his determination, his own dead body might lie unburied beneath these cypresses in twenty-four hours, or might be floating down the stream, the prey of the alligator. Behind him, in retreat, was certain safety; before him—what?

"But I *won't* go back," was his thought. "The boys would laugh at me till the end of the war, if I rode so far alone through the enemy's country to join them, and then gave up in fear when almost in sight of them. And I should never hear the last of it. No—I won't go back; I'll go on, in spite of Bailey Vincent and the devil, and I'll overtake the regiment as fast as I can."

So he rode on, the warnings and remonstrances of the friendly old Negro following him as far as he could hear.

About the middle of the afternoon, to escape the intense heat of the sun, he rode into the shade of a leafy oak before a large brick house; and dismounting to relieve his horse, he conversed a while with the women of the plantation, who came out to greet him; one of the Negroes meanwhile watering his horse.

"You're one of Vincent's men, I suppose?" the overseer carelessly remarked.

"I should think not," the adjutant replied, with a laugh, brushing off the gray coating of dust that had settled on him, and displaying the blue of his uniform. The overseer opened his eyes and mouth in consternation.

"God bless me, sir," he exclaimed; "I took you for a grayback; what else could I think? Half a dozen of Vincent's men were here this morning, and I suppose they are near by now. There's lots of Dick Taylor's fellows getting back about here, since Banks has withdrawn all his troops. Captain Dwight was killed right out there on the bank of the Bayou, not more than twenty rods from here—by these same chaps, I don't doubt. You don't mean to go on?"

"I think I shall," the adjutant said, compressing his lips, and speaking through his teeth. What a splendid fellow for a forlorn hope this dogged young soldier would have been.

"Then the Lord help you, sir; you are bent on your destruction," the overseer returned. "You'll be caught and killed by the guerrillas just as certain as you go on."

But our hero was not to be dissuaded. He had been hearing much of danger lately, but he had not seen any; and it was not at all like him to be frightened by shadows. Bidding the friendly overseer good-by, he mounted and rode on.

During the rest of the afternoon, until almost dark, he kept his revolver ready in his breast-pocket, and put his horse up at good speed. The many warnings he had received had by this time wrought him up to a high pitch of excitement; and calculating that at the farthest he could overtake the regiment by morning, he resolved to keep on all night, if necessary.

It was just in the dusk of the evening, as he was riding along a part of the road that led through a strip of woods, that he was greeted by a loud hail from the wood.

Halt. Who's there."

He drew rein and sat silently in the saddle, his heart seeming to leap to his mouth. The challenge was repeated: "*Who's there?*"

The adjutant sat silent and motionless and made no sign. He then heard a voice from the edge of the wood saying:

There's nobody there, Joe."

"I say there is."

"Come—don't be a fool. Nobody's passed for half an hour."

"No; and I don't mean anybody shall, if I can help it, without getting a good account of 'em. But for all of you, Sim, the Yankees might surround us every night."

"Oh bother. What was trumps?"

"Bullets, I reckon." And the speaker came out into the road, saying as he came, "I'll see if you won't answer."

The adjutant had at first thought that the danger might be evaded by his keeping silent, and moving quietly away at the opportune moment; but he soon realized that there was no hope of this. The figure of a man emerged from the gloom of the woods; and striding up to Sly, he exclaimed:

"Now, blast ye—who are you, and why don't you speak? I might have blown you through, and not been blamed for it, when you didn't answer. Now—"

He suddenly paused; the gilt buttons on the adjutant's blouse, bearing the telltale eagle, attracted his attention, and with a shout of surprise and triumph, he seized the bit with one hand, and pulled at his pistol with the other.

"A Yankee, by—, Sim—"

They were his last words; without one feeling of enmity towards him as an individual, but resolved to secure his own safety, and acting up to the resolution which he had made not to be captured, the adjutant promptly discharged his revolver into the man's face. With a loud yell, coupled with a curse, he relieved his hold on the bits, and tumbled into the dust, while Sly dug his horse savagely with his spurs, and galloped on.

At the sound of the pistol-shot, coupled with the shout, the guerrillas swarmed out from their concealment in the woods, and quickly mounted their horses. The sentry was found

dying in the middle of the road, and a few words from Sim, his incredulous companion, gave the leader of the troop the startling information that the man had been boldly shot down by a Yankee cavalryman, who had ridden up the road.

"Twenty-five dollars to the man that takes him," the partisan leader shouted; and jumping into his saddle he spurred furiously after the interloper, his whole troop following him closely.

It was no race that followed; Sly had not been pursued one minute before he became satisfied that the miserable animal he bestrode could not hold his own a single mile against his pursuers. In the gathering darkness he could see them following hard after him, dim and shadowy, like phantom riders, but fearfully near, and closing the gap with every bound. Their shouts assailed his ears in a torrent of imprecations and epithets, and a carbine or pistol-ball now and then whistled past his head. His poor horse panted and groaned with distress as the adjutant spurred and belabored him; and presently the animal, half blinded with his exertions, ran heavily against a large tree, and sank down at its roots in a helpless heap.

Some men would have considered all hope of escape at an end with that occurrence; but not so this man. There was not in our whole army so plucky, hopeful, courageous a fellow as he; and he seemed to acquire the power of resistance as the danger increased. He bounded from the back of the miserable old Rosinante, ran to the Bayou, which was but a few rods from the road, and plunged in, accoutred as he was.

"There he goes, to the Bayou," the partisan leader shouted, discharging his pistol ineffectually in the direction named, and turning his horse's head the same way.

The Bayou was not wide, and Sly was a good swimmer. A few muscular strokes brought him out of deep water, and he was wading ashore through the mud, when a flopping up and down of a dark body near him, accompanied by a kind of yawning roar, caused the officer to shiver and thrill with fright as neither the guerrillas nor their bullets had done. Never noticing the bullets that splashed thickly in the water after him, he made all haste to the shore and threw himself at full length on the ground, weak from the over-tension of excitement, and apparently careless of the near approach of the guerrillas.

Follow, men—follow," the leader sang out, as his horse leaped into the water. "Come on—we'll have him in a minute."

There was a rushing and splashing in the Bayou, other than that of the horse; his rider uttered a frantic, useless cry for help, followed by a painful shriek of terror and agony—and then the horse floundered wildly to the bank, where the adjutant caught him. Several of the partisan troops had followed the leader into the water; but with terrified shouts, "*the alligator—the alligator.*" they made haste to return. The increasing darkness hid the scene from view, and its worst terrors could only be imagined. For a few yards, unseen in the darkness, the life-blood of the unfortunate man crimsoned the muddy stream, while his mutilated body floated down.

With this tragic occurrence the guerrillas ceased their pursuit; and Adjutant Sly, thankful for his deliverance, mounted the leader's horse and rode on.

He overtook the regiment by daylight of the following morning, and met with a joyful reception. His report that he had ridden the whole distance from Brashear City alone was hardly credited; and bluff old Colonel Grizzly, secretly overjoyed at the safe return of his valuable assistant, remarked:

"You're a very imprudent young man, Mr. Sly, and one of these days you'll lose your rattle-brained head for it. And when you do, it will serve you right, Mr. Sly; yes sir, it will serve you right."

A "TERRIBLE TORNADO"*

By Arthur W. Bergeron, Jr.

In late February 1863, a killer storm, called a tornado by witnesses, ravaged an area near Port Barre. The following account of the storm appeared originally in the *Opelousas Patriot* of March 14 and was copied on April 1 by the *Vicksburg Daily Whig*, in which the editor found the story. The author of the piece was not identified.

The tornado of the 26th ult. was witnessed by the writer on the morning of the 27th ult. It struck the Bayou Tache about three-quarters of a mile above its junction with the Courtableau. Its course at this time was Southwest. It ran down the course of this stream about a quarter of a mile, rooting up and tearing off the largest trass on its banks, and indeed prostrating and destroying everything in its course. At this point it struck a portion of the plantation of Mr. Raymond Deshotel, leveling fences, unroofing his cotton house and scattering the cotton in every direction. The next plantation in its course was that of Mr. Honore Dejean. Here it appeared to have collected all its fury and power. Everything that it touched was prostrated and destroyed. The first improvement that it met with was a cotton press, next the negro [sic] quarters sharing the same fate, and I would to God that the record of evils could here stop, as the heart of the writer of this is bowed down with sorrow to record what follows. The next object was the large and commodious dwelling house of Mr. Dejean, in which were his wife, children and friends. The house was taken from its foundation and carried some distance from where it stood. The following are the names of the members of the family that were killed by the destruction of the house: Mrs. Honora Dejean [nee Euphrosina Close; age 38], Emile Dejean, a young man [age 21], Mathilda Dejean, a young lady [age 17], Mrs. Joseph Zeringue [nee Josephine Stelly; age 18] and child [Joseph, age 18 months], the last two mentioned being visitors at the house, and a negro [sic] boy. The following were seriously if not fatally injured: Mr. Honore Dejean, femur broken, and a severe injury of the spinal column and other parts of the body; Jean Baptiste Dejean, both bones of the leg broken below the knee, not otherwise injured; Mrs. Tellspore Zeringue [nee Genevieve Close] seriously injured [she died March 2, age 40]. The next object was a row of very large live oaks and pecan trees—many of the oaks over five feet in diameter—the pecan trass were also very large and majestic—all were torn up, broken off and torn to pieces as if they were flax. The next object was a large warehouse 150 feet by 50 feet. It was made of very strong lumber and principal roof with king posts. It stood longitudinally with the Bayou Courtableau—the tornado struck it on the South side, lifting it entirely from its foundation and carrying the whole front into the bayou, leaving the North side on its banks. The cotton warehouse shared the same fate. As it crossed the bayou it overturned a forest of very large gum trass, all of which it rooted up or decapitated at different lengths from the ground, say from 15 to 30 feet, and strange to say they were split the full length mentioned above, one-half carried off and the other left standing. This tornado was about two hundred yards in breadth, and in velocity it could be compared to nothing but the forked lightning. After it passed the Courtableau its course was Northeast.

Since the above was written Mr. Honore Dejean departed this life.

*Taken from the *Vicksburg Daily Whig*, April 1, 1863.

CHURCH ON WHEELS*

*Contributed by
James L. Geraghty*

In spite of its predominantly Catholic population, southwest Louisiana until the very recent past has been rightly considered missionary territory. Zealous priests from Europe and from Northern states were not slow in responding to the appeal for help by the Archbishops of New Orleans and, after 1918, by the Bishop of Lafayette, and the various mission societies were not far behind. The archives of the Catholic Church Extension Society, founded to provide financial assistance to the American missions, are crowded with correspondence dealing with the area. Many a church and chapel in Louisiana saw construction because of the generosity of donors in other parts of the country, working through the agency of the Extension Society and its magazine which publicized persuasively conditions existing in remote American mission areas.

The early 1900s saw the beginnings of a novel approach to mission work. It was proposed to the Extension Society to supplement the efforts of missionaries who went laboriously from place to place on horseback or by boat, often backpacking necessary equipment with them. This was a mobile church, a regulation-sized railroad car, outfitted with altar and pews and with living quarters for the missionary. The church would travel along the network of rail lines, park temporarily at some convenient siding in areas remote from established parishes, and then move on to some other place where its services would be needed.

This mode of evangelization was first used in the Archdiocese of Portland (Oregon) where for ten years Archbishop Christie was assisted in his work by the chapel cars "St. Anthony" and "St. Paul." In 1915 a third chapel car, "St. Paul," destined for the exclusive use of the dioceses of the South, was assembled in the car shops of Barney and Smith in Dayton, Ohio, completed and outfitted through the generosity of the Peter Kuntz family of Dayton, at the cost of \$75,000. Its dedication took place on March 14, 1915, in New Orleans, after a preliminary tour from Ohio to Louisiana, with appropriate stops along the way to advertise the work of the Extension Society and to solicit local donations. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore blessed the car in the presence of most of the bishops of the South, with Bishop Gunn of Natchez preaching the sermon. Correspondence of the day tells us the presence of the Cardinal was prompted by a desire to placate the donor, whose earlier chapel car gift had been blessed by a mere Vicar General in Cincinnati.

Shortly after its dedication, the chapel car was first put into service in the Alexandria Diocese with an eight-day mission at Bunkie, conducted by Father Alvah Doran, a priest from Philadelphia.

Preliminary arrangements were made before the beginning of each "run" out of New Orleans, the local headquarters for the car. An itinerary was set up, decisions made as to which towns the car would stop in, details were worked out with the railroad officials and local pastors. Generally speaking, handbills were distributed throughout the area, advertising the date and time of the arrival of the mission car. One handbill, preserved in the archives of the New Orleans archdiocese, gave notice to travelers going to Heaven, a church on wheels.

When the chapel car arrived at its destination and moved to the siding where it would remain for several days, there was usually a crowd of the curious present, and the missionary would extend a cordial welcome to all to come to the services. If there was opportunity before the opening of the mission services, the missionary would travel out into the countryside—more often than not on horseback—to advertise further the mission.

Where the services were held depended upon the size of the crowd and the availability of a suitable meeting hall. If there just was a small crowd—less than 200—the chapel car was adequate, though at times crowded, and in the summertime the heat inside the car was unbearable. Since this was before the days of air conditioning, the temperature at times got as high as 102 degrees inside the car as it stood on the railroad siding, away from the shade of any trees. Occasionally the town would have a little Catholic chapel, visited infrequently, by the priest of the closest parish. This was ideal for the mission. On other occasions the missionaries were able to secure a public school building, a lodge hall, the town theatre, or even—if such existed—a non-used saloon.

In some towns, Protestant churches, through the kindness of their congregations, were used for the mission. More often than not, the proportion of Catholics in these small towns was very low, and the mission addressed itself not only to Catholics but to all of good will. According to the missionaries' reports the visit of the chapel car brought about a better understanding between Catholics and their Protestant neighbors. From time to time, of course, there was a concerted effort on the part of some ministers either openly to challenge to debate the Catholic missionary, or to divert attention by conducting their own revivals during the visit of the chapel car. Standard apologetical works of the day, such as Cardinal Gibbons' *Faith of Our Fathers* or Father Conway's *Question Box*, were freely handed out in an attempt to counteract widespread religious ignorance. . . .

If time allowed, there was a mission for men and one for women during successive weeks, and almost invariably there were daily sessions for the children, preparing them for First Communion, and sometimes even for Baptism. The mission reports cite one instance where eight children of the same family, ranging from three months to 19 years of age were baptized at the conclusion of the week's mission.

The style of preaching varied, of course, according to the personality of the missionary and the traditions of his religious community, either Paulist or Redemptorist, and even the occasional diocesan priest, usually from the North. One missionary reported that he had preached for more than an hour on the evils of the local dance hall to a very silent audience, with the result that there was a notably increased audience at the next session.

The glowing reports of large crowds at the mission exercises can also be explained by the fact that in the absence of radio and television, the people of remote areas hungered for outside contact. Anything unusual, even the passing through town of a freight train, served to break the monotony of their isolated lives.

Of the many towns visited by this unique chapel, there are detailed reports of visits to at least fifteen in what now form the Diocese of Lafayette. Of these, only two were towns with resident priests—Mamou and Elton. Others had mission chapels, more or less visited by pastors of the area, sometimes on a very infrequent basis. There were still other towns where, the missionary reported, "one resident told me that since he had settled there 40 years ago, no service of any kind had been held."

In the regular mission reports, observations were made not only on the religious health of the area, but information on the towns, their industries, their potential growth, and many

other bits of interesting information were included. The work of the chapel car seemed to be centered around the goals of the Paulist and Redemptorist Fathers, to bring a knowledge of the church into Protestant, rural America. To what degree this coincided with what seemed to be uppermost in Bishop Jeanmard's mind—the preservation of the faith, seriously eroding because of a lack of sufficient priests—would be very difficult to measure.

Unfortunately, the remarks made by the missionaries in their reports were at times more candid than tactful, and their appearance in print on the pages of the *Extension Magazine* showed an underlying prejudice which was undoubtedly instrumental in shortening the lifespan of the chapel car technique in southwestern Louisiana. . . .

Although the reports were not necessarily intended for public consumption, their publication in the pages of the *Extension Magazine* without any notable editing served as an appeal to the generosity of those who wished to make sizable donations for the home missions. The correspondence of Father Jeanmard, at the time the administrator of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, and later first Bishop of Lafayette, reveals that one generous patroness wanted to assist the mission place least likely to succeed, and it was only after a considerable exchange of letters that these funds could be put to better use in some other place.

When these articles were reprinted by *The Morning Star*, then the newspaper of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, the reaction was not always favorable. In at least two instances, strong letters of protest were sent to the archbishop's office, complaining that pastors were falsely accused of gross neglect in situations impossible for them to handle because of distance and bad roads.

Furthermore, these pastors felt that the missionaries, being "Northerners," did not understand the local situation.

As time went on, there were also indications that not all was well in the attitudes of the New Orleans archdiocesan officials, nor in the mind of the bishop-elect of the new Diocese of Lafayette.

The Archdiocese of New Orleans had been supporting the current operating expenses of the chapel car to the amount of \$100 a month—in those days a considerable amount of money. Since the new Diocese of Lafayette took away a great share of his missionary territory, the new Archbishop of New Orleans perhaps felt he was not justified in continuing this expenditure. At the same time, Bishop Jeanmard, going into his new diocese without any surplus funds, perhaps felt unable to justify the expense. On top of that, wartime restrictions and new regulations set down by the federal government made it impossible for the railroads to provide free transportation for what had been defined as a private, non-essential railroad car.

The combination of these factors made it imperative to examine more closely the effectiveness of the chapel car operation.

Essentially, the work of the chapel appeared to be a "hit and run" deal. Enthusiasms were stirred up in the various towns and the chapel car moved on, sometimes with an encouragement made to the people to petition the new bishop for a resident priest—requests utterly impossible for the bishop, since he had entered his new diocese with at least two vacant parishes and no priests for replacement.

In September, 1918, the vice president of the Extension Society wrote to the Archbishop of New Orleans: "I am anxious to get some definite information as to what the prospects are for the car continuing its good work in the New Orleans Archdiocese." Upon receiving a not too favorable reply, he wrote once more: "Under the circumstances, I readily appreciate the whole situation and have practically decided to suspend the operation until after the war."

The final blow came a few months later when Archbishop Shaw definitely decided to suspend operation of the car in the New Orleans area. This, naturally, disappointed the Extension Society, and actually posed a problem for a time. In a long letter, covering the whole history of the chapel car's activity in the South, the Extension Society stated: "We naturally feel honor bound to keep the Chapel Cars operating, since the donor gave them in good faith and under the honest impression that they would be kept going. The construction of the 'St. Paul' was not started until Monsignor Kelley brought back the written assurance, with the signatures of a number of Southern bishops, agreeing to welcome such a car and to care for it while in their territory. The car was then constructed and sent to the South. The members of the family of the donor feel that when their father did his part, the others concerned would do their part; and we as much as received a reminder of that recently. Of course, if circumstances and conditions are absolutely against carrying out the originally intended reception and care of the car, no one can be held responsible in any shape or form. It is too bad that the car was constructed with a view of devoting it exclusively to work in the South. If it had been equipped with a regulation heating plant, the car could easily be taken to any other section of the country, where it will serve Bishops who feel that the car could do much good in some parts of these dioceses."

This was the end of the route as far as the chapel car "St. Paul" and Louisiana were concerned. There had been great visions the day the car was dedicated in 1915. "The day and the occasion will long be remembered by the immense throng of people gathered to witness the beautiful ceremony," said the *Times-Picayune* the day after the dedication ceremonies. But when the car stood idle and empty, gathering dust in the grimy railroad yards, where were the crowds, where was the fulfillment of the glorious anticipations?

What were the lasting results of the mission of the chapel car? After more than sixty years, a first-hand memory of the chapel car "St. Paul" would be held only by that ever-shrinking band of persons surviving into their 70's. Morrow, Rosa, Palmetto, Krotz Springs, Lacassine, Egan, DeRidder, Sulphur, Oakdale, Oberlin, Kinder, Elton, Pine Prairie, Turkey Creek, Mamou and possibly other towns had seen the ministrations of the chapel car. Of these, some have developed into thriving communities with a very stable parish life. At least ten have resident priests today. Others have remained not much unchanged from the little hamlets that they were in 1918—when the chapel car ceased and the new diocese began.

SOMETHING NEW IN ATAKAPAS*

Doctors Meade and Hacker have established a Hospital at New Iberia for patients suffering from chronic and other diseases, including such as may require surgical operations. The utility of such an establishment, together with its central and accessible location, must render it a most important accessory to this portion of the state. Suitable arrangements have been made for reception of both whites and slaves.

Planters or other persons having slaves afflicted with chronic diseases or requiring surgical operations will do well to inquire into this affair and see if they can derive something from it. The charges will be moderate.

Dr. Hacker is favorably known in his neighborhood for his success in chronic diseases. The experience of Dr. Meade, who has visited at hospitals in Paris, France, and at Philadelphia and who is said to be expert in surgical operations, together with the favorable reputation of both as physicians, will doubtless insure them a due share of the public patronage in this new and laudable enterprise.

*From the Franklin Planters' Banner, January 11, 1848.

SHERIFF STUBINGER MURDER *

On Sunday morning last, the 28th ult., about 2:00, New Iberia was made the scene of one of the most unjustifiable, cold-blooded murders, it has ever been our misfortune to record, the particulars of which, as we learn them from eyewitnesses, are briefly these:

We learn that it has been a general practice with the negroes of this place, almost ever since the war, to frequently assemble at night in some one of the unoccupied houses about the town, and have what they termed a ball or party, where, under the influence of bad whiskey, and in the absence of proper police regulations, they frequently became very boisterous, to the great annoyance of persons living anywhere in the neighborhood. These disreputable assemblies usually take place on Saturday nights, and we are informed that it is not unfrequently the case that their revelings extend into the noontide of God's Holy Sabbath, to the no little disgust of many of our best citizens.

On Saturday night this bachanalian convocation assembled in a little outhouse near the sawmills at the upper end of town, to which our worthy sheriff, George M. Stubinger, prompted by a consciousness of duty, as a sworn peace officer, repaired at quite an early hour, to assist the town marshal in preserving order, and possibly to see that they dispersed at a more reasonable time than usual. Nothing unnatural transpired until about the hour mentioned above, when a fight, or a pretended fight, took place between two negro men, when the sheriff and other parties went forward to quiet them. One of the negroes showed a disposition to persist, when the sheriff put his hand upon him and said if he did not keep quiet he would arrest and take him to jail. At this the negro drew back into a corner of the house, at the same time drawing a pistol and firing at the sheriff, shooting him directly through the body, killing him instantly. In the confusion consequent, the negro escaped through a backdoor, and for a time, under the cover of the night, successfully eluded all pursuit. From some unknown cause, the negro did not leave the place at once, but contented himself with crawling under a house nearby, where he remained until about sunrise in the morning, likely becoming uneasy as to the security of his position, after taking the precaution to take off his shoes, he slipped out from his hiding place and made off across the prairie at a two-forty pace; but he was promptly pursued by some persons, who were in the vicinity, one of whom was on horseback, and captured in a short time.

The news of this most diabolical murder had by this time become pretty generally circulated, and our citizens were most of them on the qui vive, and small crowds had already began to assemble on Main Street, when the parties who had caught the negro came in sight with him. Many of course had made up their minds as to the punishment he deserved, in case he was arrested, so when he was brought up and the question asked, "What shall be done with him?" a proposition to hang him, at once, met with an almost unanimous second. By common consent the crowd filed down Main Street and thence to the bridge on the bayou where there is an arch or beam extending from one side to the other of the same being some 15 feet from the floor. As the crowd had passed by where there was some rope in front of a store someone cut off 40 or 50 feet of it and took it along.

* The Opelousas Courier, December 11, 1889.

Here the mayor of the town interferred, as is his duty to do, to prevent violence to any when in his power to do so, and try to persuade the people to allow the law to take its course in the premises, but it was of no effect, and he was ordered out of the way.

In the meantime, the poor miserable negro was crying for "pardon" and mercy lustily, but he had just evinced such an entire lack of anything of the kind himself, he now had but little right to expect it from others.

When he was asked as to the shooting of the sheriff, he did not deny it, but said he was drunk. His arms were then securely pinioned with a handkerchief, one end of the rope passed around his neck in a noose, and the other end over the top of the above mentioned beam, and when volunteers were called for, to "run him up," there were quite as many, both white and black, as could touch the rope, and it is more than likely that there would have been twice or thrice as many if the rope had been longer. They ran him up some 10 or 12 feet from the flooring of the bridge, in full view, where he remained for an hour and a half or two hours, when his body was taken down by the coroner's jury, and after an inquest thereon, it was turned over to some negroes who nailed it up in a common box and deposited it in the graveyard.

No one here seemed to know anything about the negro, only that he said his name was Christophe Robert, and that he came from about Breaux Bridge. He was a dark mulatto, and appeared to be about 25 or 30 years old.

Eds. Note: George M. Stubinger, the husband of Selina Fraser, was the only son of Dr. Henry Stubinger and his wife, Martha Cecil. Dr. Stubinger, a native of Canada, apparently arrived in New Iberia to practice medicine during the 1840s. A short time before the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Stubinger built a home on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets (the home presently at 115 Jefferson St.), a location just across the street from the above-mentioned sawmills.

Shortly after Iberia Parish was created in October, 1868, George Stubinger was recommended to Governor Henry Clay Warmoth to be sheriff of the new parish. He was not, however, the parish's first sheriff as is popularly believed. From October 1868 to approximately April, 1869, the sheriff was James Griswell. Then in the spring of 1869, Warmoth appointed Stubinger to the position. Following Stubinger's murder in late November of that year, Clermont Young became sheriff and served in that capacity until 1872.

1900 CENSUS OF NEW IBERIA

45

(Continued from Vol. XIII No. 4)

WASHINGTON STREET (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
389 MORRIS, John	Aug. 1848	18				Carpenter
Julia	Apr. 1860	18				
Henderson	May 1883	S				Carpenter
Samuel	Feb. 1885	S				
Ernest	Dec. 1887	S				Newsboy
John	Feb. 1889	S				
Jona	June 1892	S				
Joseph	Jan. 1896	S				
Daisy	Mar. 1898	S				
390 CURE, Charles	July 1839	30				Cooper
Azila	June 1842	30				
John	Nov. 1871	S				Cooper
Charles	Jan. 1875	S				Boilermaker
Edward	Dec. 1880	S	Twins			Day Laborer
Edwin	Dec. 1880	S				Day Laborer
Hebert, Eziade	May 1846	S				
391 LANDRY, Bauville	Feb. 1825	12				Fisherman
Melia	Nov. 1835	12				
392 LYLES, John	Dec. 1848	Widower		Georgia	Georgia	Carpenter
Clara	May 1879					
Howard	May 1881					Livery stable
393 DUGAS, Duluc	Aug. 1855	Widower				Peddler
Alphonsine	Dec. 1888	S				
Edgar	Mar. 1890	S				
394 REYNOLDS, Mrs. Joe	Nov 1854	Widow		Ala.	Ala.	
Willie	Oct. 1878	S				Shingle Packer
Charles	Mar. 1879	S				Painter
Annie	Apr. 1883	S				
397 THERIOT, Hildebert	Mar. 1846	35				
Elvina	Apr. 1847	35				Peddler
Hortense	Aug. 1878	S				
Charles	Nov. 1885	S				Peddler
399 LOWE, Mac	Aug. 1844	8	N. C.	Britain	Britain	Carpenter
Ida	Aug. 1863	8				
Neal, Willie J.	Aug. 1858	S				Carpenter

WASHINGTON STREET (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
400 BRUNNER, Joseph	Sept. 1853	10		Switz.	Bavaria	Gardner
Matilda	Nov. 1868	10		Germany		
Fred Earl	Sept. 1893	S				
Jessie Louise	Feb. 1896	S				
411 VIATOR, Tina	Mar. 1865	15				Baker
Louise	Apr. 1871	15				
Mathilde	July 1888	S				
Maver	June 1889	S				
Wilfred	Oct. 1892	S				
Vinia	Dec. 1894	S				
412 LANDRY, Nicolas	June 1856	23				Carpenter
Louise	Oct. 1860	23				
Sidney	July 1882	S				Day Laborer
Annie	Mar. 1884	S				
Willie	Oct. 1890					
417 GONZALES, John	May 1844	34				Speculator
Louisa	Aug. 1840	34				
John, J	June 1879	S				Sugar boiler
Camille	June 1881	S				
Louis	Oct. 1886	S				Factory laborer
Eddie	Dec. 1883	S				
Edna	Feb. 1888	S				
Emma	Oct. 1890	S				
Albert	June 1894	S				
418 MESTAYER, Ulger	Aug. 1875	10				Telegraph Opera
Matilda	Feb. 1872	10				
Theonice	Sept. 1891	S				
419 MONK, Thomas	Sept. 1861	9	England			Carpenter
Mamie	Dec. 1871	9		Miss.		
Elsie	Mar. 1893	S				
James	May 1895	S				
Grace	Aug. 1898	S				
George	Apr. 1900	S				
420 NEREAUX, Alcee	Aug. 1867	11				Butcher
Maxie	Aug. 1870	11				
Vida	Sept. 1891	S				

<u>WASHINGTON STREET</u> (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
421 MOSS, William	Aug. 1843	36				Well Borer
Lizzie	Jan. 1847	36		Tenn.	N.C.	
Taylor	Jan. 1878	S				Bricklayer
Proter	Mar. 1883	S				Apprentice
Ellen, Mrs.	Mar. 1844	Widow (cousin)				
422 STEWART, Annie	Oct. 1860	Widow				Wash and Iron
Mary	July 1885	S				Wash and Iron
Lottie	June 1883	S				Wash and Iron
Bradley, Albertha	May 1894	S-Grandchild				
Fisher, Albert	Aug. 1892	S-Grandchild				
424 LUSTMAN, Andrew	Oct. 1874	4		Germany	Germany	Sewing machine agent
Estella	Sept 1878	4	Ark	Germany	Germany	
Beatrice	July 1898					
425 TERRY, Charles	Oct. 1857	2	Germany	Germany	Germany	Grocer
Ida	Nov. 1825	2				
Walter	Feb. 1895	S				
Linus	July 1897	S				
Ruby	Sept 1899	S				
Louise	Feb. 1886	S				
Annie	Dec. 1888	S				
428 CARTER, Walter	Mar. 1870	11	Miss.			Drives water sprinkler
Edmee	Mar. 1872	11				
Bessie	Aug. 1891	S				
Percy	Mar. 1892	S				
Vida	Aug. 1894	S				
Charles	Mar. 1896	S				
Myron	Oct. 1899	S				
Broussard, Julia	July 1870	S-Sister-in-law				
Carrie, John	Nov. 1884	S				
430 BONIN, Ovignac	Sept 1838					Farmer
Eugene	May 1847	S				
Marie	May 1870	S				
Louise	Dec. 1872	S				
John	May 1879	S				
Carrier, Joseph	Nov. 1874	S-Boarder				Baker
Green, Eugene	Sept 1880	S-Boarder				
Gauthier, George	Aug. 1882	S-Boarder				Apprentice at Foundry
Goughenheim, Chas.	Mar. 1860	S-Boarder				Capitalist
Giles, Henry	Nov. 1865	S-Boarder				Telegraph Lineman
Mascaro, Ramon	July 1870	S-Boarder				Music Teacher

(TO BE CONTINUED)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

SUZY SHEA, a native of New Iberia, is a graduate of USL. She has a BA degree with a major in social studies and a MA degree in secondary education. Miss Shea is presently Assistant Dean of Student Personnel at the university. Her manuscript on Alcibiade DeBlanc and the St. Martinville Insurrection of 1883 originated as a term paper for a course in Louisiana history.

PEARL MARY SEGURA, former USL librarian, continues her genealogy of the Segura family.

CARL BRASSEAU, assistant director of the Center for Louisiana Studies and frequent contributor to the *Gazette*, is a native of Sunset. The subject of his photo essay is an integral part of his boyhood experiences.

JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS was a Union officer of the 111th New York Volunteers. In the fall of 1863, he was actively engaged in confiscating livestock for the use of the Union Army during the second Teche campaign.

JAMES L. GERAGHTY, a native of St. Paul, Minnesota, and a resident of Louisiana for the last ten years, is assistant professor of library science and special collections librarian at USL. Father Geraghty is also archivist for the Diocese of Lafayette.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The biographical sketch of Cordon Darce, whose account, "A True Story of Jeanerette" appeared in the Fall 1978 issue of *Attakapas Gazette*, was inadvertently omitted from that issue. The sketch should have appeared as follows:

COLDON DARCE was eighty-eight years old when he recorded his "true story of Jeanerette." He died two years later, July 9, 1969. Of her father, Mrs. Emma Belle Darce LeBlanc says: "He was a big civic worker, a promoter of fairs and trade days. He loved people and loved to make them laugh. He always smiled, because, he said, 'A smile costs nothing.' "

Coldon Darce's reminiscences were contributed by Mrs. LeBlanc and by Mrs. Anna Joyce Breaux and her daughter, Susan B. Gorcia, who recorded the material for her uncle.

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WILDERNESS PARADISE

Above—Jefferson's house . . . a white spot in the landscape.

Right—Joseph Jefferson, artist, actor, and sportsman, bought Orange Island in 1870, and there he built his house with a large cupola rising high above the "dark crown of forest."



WILDERNESS PARADISE:

*A Glimpse of Jefferson Island and Its Owners for
the Past Two Centuries*

by Glenn R. Conrad*

Nearly a century ago Charles Dudley Warner, (1) after visiting New Iberia and Avery Island, set out across the prairies in a buggy for Jefferson Island, then popularly known as Orange Island. (2) After a somewhat hazardous trip through prairie, marsh, and cypress grove, Warner emerged from the wood to come into full view of the island. He wrote, "It is conspicuous with its crown of dark forest . . . with Jefferson's house . . . a white spot in the landscape." (3) Today, nearly one hundred years later, Warner's words are still appropriate; only now, however, the visitor would surely remark on the beautiful gardens which cover a large portion of the island, as well as the great salt mine found there.

What Warner did not reveal was that the island had been inhabited by European settlers fully a century before he visited it. Probably the first white man to settle in the area was Joseph Carlin, (4) who, in February, 1784, received a grant of twenty-five arpents facing Lake Peigneur by a depth of forty arpents. The grant, made by Governor Esteban Miró, incorporated one-half of the Butte à Peigneur (the southwestern one-half). The Carlins were probably "on the island" long before Miró's grant, for, in December 1813, Joseph Andrus testified that he knew the Carlins to be living there for at least the past thirty-one years, "and from the appearance of the houses and fruit trees, the land must have been inhabited and

*The author wishes to thank Gertrude Teylor and Carl Brousseau for their research contributions in the preparation of this article.

1. Charles Dudley Warner (1828-1900), a reporter for Harper's Magazine, travelled through South Louisiana in 1886. The account of his odyssey is recorded in "The Acadian Land," Harper's New Monthly Magazine, LXXIV (Feb., 1887), 334-54. The article, with introduction by James Dormon, was reprinted under the title "A Late Nineteenth-Century View of Acadians: Charles Dudley Warner's 'The Acadian Land,'" Attakapas Gazette, VII [1973], 157-69.

2. Throughout its history, the island has been known by several names. They are here presented in their chronological usage: Butte à Peigneur, Isle des Torreaux, Pine Island, Miller's Island, Orange Island, and Jefferson Island. The prairie lands which fell away to the southeast of the island were generally known in the nineteenth century as "Preirie Carlin" and "Prairie Peigneur." The name "Peigneur" given to the nearby lake is the French term for "wool-comber," and is probably derived from the shape of the lake which is similar to eighteenth-century wool combs.

3. Dormon, ed., "A Late Nineteenth-Century View," 184.

4. Joseph Vincent Carlin (probably Giuseppe Vincenzo Carlini), the son of Joseph Carlini and Maria Gerbinetti, was a native of Genoa, Italy. He was born about 1730 and died December 30, 1806. Nothing is known of his reasons for coming to America, but he arrived in New Orleans as a French soldier sometime between April, 1758 and January 1, 1759. He is listed among those in the military companies detached from New Orleans as of January 1, 1759. At the time he was in Gasmont's company. On December 9, 1759, he is recorded among those who are going upriver to the German Coast under the command of Frederick Derensbourg. How long he stayed at Fort des Allemonds is difficult to say, but in July, 1762, he is on the muster roll of troops at Fort Chartres, in the Illinois country. His name appears on the General Roll of Louisiana Troops in military service on January 1, 1763.

Official survey dated July 12, 1845, showing tracts in original land grants, which, drawn together by John Fitz Miller in 1833, and later sold to Faustin Dupuy, then to Joseph Jefferson, comprise Orange Island Plantation.

N
↑
Lake Peigneur
↓
S

(Route à Peigneur)

Alexis Carlin

(Miller's Race Track)

(Grant Feb. 1778)
Joseph Prévost
To

François Prévost
To
Heirs
To
John F. Miller

John F. Miller
(Patent June 2, 1826)

Eugène Carlin

(Grant Feb. 1774)
Joseph Prévost
To
Heirs
To
Isaac Randolph
To
John F. Miller

Joseph Prévost, Jr.

Joseph Prévost, Sr.

cultivated for several years thereto." (5) Evidence suggests that the Carlins moved into the area in late 1772 or during 1773. (6)

About the same time another South Louisiana pioneer, Joseph Prévost, (7) secured a land grant which would include the northeastern half of Butte à Peigneur. On February 6, 1778, Governor Bernardo de Gálvez awarded Prévost a grant of twenty-four arpents wide on Lake Peigneur by forty arpents deep. (8) These lands would become known as the Prairie

By April, 1766, he had returned to the Lower Mississippi region and was a member of Villeré's Militia Company on the German Coast. This entry indicates that he was married but had no children. A census of Villeré's company taken in June, 1766, again indicates that he was married but includes the additional information that he owned a parcel of land on the Second German Coast (St. John the Baptist Parish) 5 arpents wide by 40 arpents deep. On August 8, 1769, Carlin received a discharge from the French army and thus his military career ended. He is not, for example, listed as a member of the Spanish militia of the German Coast in 1770. For sources on Carlin see George A. Bodin, *Selected Acadian and Louisiana Church Records* (St. Martinville, La., 1968), p. 114; Donald J. Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, 17 vols. (Eunice, La., 1975-1978), I, 114; Franco, *Archives Nationales, Archives des Colonies*, Series D 2c, vol. 52, folio 78 verso, folio 95; vol. 52, folio not paginated, dated simply 1762, but there is a subsequent indication that the roll is for the months of July to November, 1762; Glenn R. Conrad, *First Families of Louisiana*, 2 vols. (Baton Rouge, 1969), II, 176; Jacqueline Voorhies, *Some Late Eighteenth-Century Louisianians* (Lafayette, 1973), p. 108.

In October, 1770, François Bossier, syndic of St. John the Baptist parish, announced that the property originally reserved for the church was no longer needed and would be sold at public auction. Joseph Carlin bought the property. For an abstract of this transaction, see Glenn R. Conrad, *St-Jean-Baptiste des Allamonds* (Lafayette, La., 1972), p. 15.

There is some question about Carlin's marriage date. The 1786 census (Voorhies, *Eighteenth-Century Louisianians*, p. 108, 183), indicates that he was then married. Msgr. Bodin, however (*Selected Acadian and Louisiana Church Records*, p. 114), records that Carlin married Françoise Lange in New Orleans on May 1, 1774. This, however, is probably an error, for Carlin's son, Alexis, was born in the Attakapas District on December 5, 1773, and baptised (Hebert, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, I, 113) at the St. Martin church. Moreover, Carlin's sons, Celestin, Denis and Honoré, were born in St. Charles Parish (*ibid.*, I, 113). This is still another indication that the Carlins moved to the Attakapas in late 1772 or during 1773.

5. For the Carlin grant at Butte à Peigneur, see *American State Papers, Documents Legislative and Executive of the United States* . . . 8 vols. (Washington, 1834), III, 177.

6. In May, 1772, Carlin sold his lands on the Mississippi River and probably moved to the Attakapas later that year or during the next. The first documentation of the Carlins' presence in the Attakapas is the birth of Alexis in 1773. For abstracts of the sales of Carlin's Mississippi River lands, see Conrad, *St-Jean-Baptiste*, p. 22.

7. Joseph Prévost was the son of Nicolas Prevost and Yves Dubois. He was apparently born in Natchitoches in 1728. He married Madeline Mayaux of Pointe Coupée on April 15, 1749. When the Attakapas region began to be opened to settlers, Joseph Prévost and his family moved into the area from the Mississippi River. In time the family came to hold sizable grants from the Spanish government. Most of this land was used for grazing cattle, which were eventually sold in New Orleans. Joseph Prévost died November 20, 1806. There is considerable documentation on the Prévost family, often called Colette, but for the above facts see Bill Barron, ed., *Census of Pointe Coupée, Louisiana* (New Orleans, 1978), p. 88.

8. For the Prévost grant at Butte à Peigneur, see *American State Papers*, III, 181. Shortly after he moved to the Attakapas District, Joseph Prevost returned to Pointe Coupée on business matters. He was returning home by canoe along the Mississippi when he approached the area of the British fort at Manchak. Unexpectedly, he heard someone call out to him in English, but not understanding the language, he continued downstream. Within seconds musket shots were falling in and around his canoe. He hurriedly put into the Spanish shore (west bank) to determine whether or not Spain and Britain were at war. As soon as he found an officer, it was explained that the British were only harassing travellers

Peigneur. In the years that followed, either through inheritance or purchase, the tract passed from Joseph Prévost, Sr., to his son François. (9)

In his will, written in February, 1818, François bequeathed to his wife all that the law allowed, and the remainder of his estate passed to his seven heirs. (10) Thus, the Prairie Peigneur tract and the northeastern half of Butte à Peigneur were conveyed to the Prévost descendants.

In 1810, the Carlin grant had also passed to the younger generation; but on March 7, 1820, Denis, Celestin, Honoré, Alexis, Eugène and Dorothy Carlin sold the tract at Prairie Carlin to Isaac Randolph. (11) It was probably Randolph who converted part of the grazing lands into sugarcane fields, an operation which apparently met with ill fortune, for, in June, 1833, the plantation was seized by the court and sold to John Brownson. (12)

The next owner of the Carlin tract would be the first to unite the Carlin and Prévost grants under single proprietorship. The new owner was John Fitz Miller, perhaps one of the most flamboyant of Louisiana's antebellum personalities. (13) On September 9, 1833, Miller

who ventured too close to their side of the river. For an account of this episode, see Spein. Archives of the Indies, *Papeles procedentes de Cuba*, legajo 191, folio 301.

9. François Prévost was born May 25, 1752. On December 29, 1774, he married Geneviève Bonin. Following her death, he married Magdeleine Borel on May 17, 1784. He died in the late winter of 1818. For further details on François Prévost's family, see Mery Elizabeth Sanders, comp., *Annotated Abstracts of the Succession of St. Mary Parish, Louisiana*, (privately printed, 1972), pp. 44-45.

10. Last Will and Testament of François Prévost. St. Mary Parish Succession No. 101.

11. St. Mary Parish Conveyance Book B4, folio 14.

Records of St. Martin Parish indicate that Randolph, Jesse McCell and Meijor Hugh McCell were involved in salt production on what was then called McCall's Island (Avery Island) as early as 1812. Isaac Randolph married Eliza O'Reilly McCell, Jesse's daughter, on October 25, 1814. Mery Elizabeth Sanders, comp., *Selected Annotated Abstracts of Marriage Book 1, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, 1811-1829* (privately printed, 1973), p. 9. Eliza died in 1829, leaving Isaac with three small children.

12. St. Martin Parish Sheriff Book A, p. 283. Isaac Randolph moved to Natchitoches after the 1833 sale. He is recorded as being there in the U. S. census for 1840.

13. John Fitz Miller (1780-1857) was a native of Philadelphia. Together with his mother, Sarah Conby (who lived to the remarkable age of 107), and his sister, Mery Ann Jens, he arrived in Louisiana in the 1820s. Miller was quite active in New Orleans' business circles, particularly in the formation of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana in 1833. Just after the formation of the bank, Miller began to buy large tracts of land in the Bayou Teche region. After he bought the Carlin and Prévost grants in the Jefferson Island area, Miller derived an additional tract through a federal grant. Shortly after these acquisitions, Miller bought a considerable block of land just east of New Iberie (roughly from Bank Ave. to Evangeline St.). Throughout the 1840s and until his death in 1857 Miller must, therefore, be considered a major plantation owner.

Miller's activities on what became known as Miller's Island were at once routine and novel. He continued to operate there the sugar plantation begun by Isaac Randolph but contributed two innovations. The first was a racetrack, a by-product of Miller's passion for horse breeding and horse racing. Of Miller's equine interests, Dr. Alfred Dupierier wrote: "Miller was, for a long time, a controlling spirit in the turf association, being among the first to import racing stock from England. . . . He organized the Atakapas Turf Association and opened on his land a mile-long track which for many years was liberally patronized. . . . These annual races were a great attraction to New Iberie and contributed much to bring it into notice." Conrad, *New Iberie*, p. 67, 361-62.

bought from Eliza Provost Dismukes part of the one-seventh share of property she had inherited from her grandfather, Francois Prévost. (14)

The following month Miller purchased from John Brownson, an attorney, the property which had originally been the Carlin grant and which, until recently, had been owned by Isaac Randolph. This instrument, as well as that recording the purchase from Eliza Dismukes, states that Miller was then a resident of New Orleans. (15)

In the rough-and-tumble days of land and commodities speculation which marked much of Louisiana's economic life just prior to the Civil War, plantations were bought, sold, and mortgaged at an ever-increasing rate. During the 1840s, therefore, Miller manipulated the plantation at Orange Island to suit his business needs elsewhere. (16)

John Fitz Miller died in 1857, just prior to the end of the era which his life so clearly reflected. His estate was inherited by a niece, Cordelia Wheeler Lewis. (17) Mrs. Lewis apparently acquired some of her uncle's debts and mortgages as well as his plantations for,

The second unusual aspect of Miller's proprietorship was the planting of hundreds of orange trees on the north slope of the island. So conspicuous a feature did this grove become that in time the place came to be called Orange Island. Joseph Jefferson, however, maintains that Isaac Randolph planted the orange grove. See Alan S. Downer, *The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson* (Cambridge, Mass., 1974), p. 343.

The orange grove was largely destroyed by several days of subfreezing temperatures from January 13-16, 1892. For an account of the damage done to the orange grove, see *St. Martinville Weekly Messenger*, January 23, 1892; *Abbeville Meridional*, January 18, 1892.

A few trees survived this freeze, especially the hardier Japanese varieties, but even these were killed in the record cold of February 11-13, 1899. Local records indicate that four inches of sleet fell on the night of February 11, and that the temperature did not rise above freezing until the afternoon of February 13. That morning the thermometer stood at six degrees above zero. The *New Iberia Enterprise* reported: "For the first time within the recollection of man, the bayou Teche was frozen over its entire surface." *New Iberia Enterprise*, February 18, 1899.

Still, however, the present owner of Jefferson Island recalls that when his father bought the place in 1917, there "were one or two orange trees here and there." Interview with Mr. J. Lyle Bayless, Jr., May 15, 1979.

Although Miller maintained a home on the island, it was not his principal residence. This was located in New Iberia. To facilitate travel from New Iberia to Orange Island, Miller had a bridge built over Bayou Petit Anse which was long known as Miller's Bridge. For more information on Miller and his family, see Conrad, *New Iberia*, pp. 34, 35, 37, 39, 48-49, 87-89 and *passim*.

14. Eliza Provost (not Prévost) was the daughter of Joseph Provost and Madeleine Prévost. The latter was the daughter of Francois Provost. Madeleine was already deceased when her father died in 1818; therefore, her share of his inheritance passed to her only child, Eliza. For more on the succession of Francois Prévost, see *St. Mary Parish Succession No. 101*, and Sanders, *Successions*, pp. 44-45.

At the time of the sale to Miller, Eliza was married to Andrew Wilson Dismukes of St. Mary Parish. In the instrument of sale "Butte à Paigneur" is also referred to as "Pine Island." For the sale of Eliza Dismukes to Miller, see *St. Martin Parish Conveyance Book 8*, p. 200.

15. For the sale by Brownson to Miller, see *St. Martin Parish Conveyance Book 8*, p. 236.

16. For some indication of these activities, see *St. Martin Parish Conveyance Book 12*, p. 337; *St. Martin Parish Civil Docket No. 3942 and 3978*; *St. Martin Parish Sheriff Book 2*, p. 197; and *Sheriff Book 2* 1/2, p. 96.

17. John F. Miller was a bachelor; thus, his entire estate passed to Cordelia Wheeler, the only child of Miller's sister, Mary Ann Jane, and her husband, Nathan William Wheeler, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Cordelia Wheeler was the wife of John Lloyd Lewis. See Conrad, *New Iberia*, p. 89. Lewis Avenue in New Iberia is named for this family.

shortly after his succession was probated, she began selling and mortgaging parts of her holdings. (18) Thus, on November 12, 1859, she conveyed Orange Island Plantation to Faustin Dupuy of Hancock County, Mississippi. It is in this instrument that the appellation "Orange Island" first appears. In addition to the plantation, Mrs. Lewis also sold Miller's Bridge to Dupuy. (19)

Faustin Dupuy owned the plantation during the hectic days of the Civil War, but it was probably the disastrous years immediately following the war that proved overwhelming and caused him to sell the place. (20) The new owner would be the most famous master of the island; indeed, he would give it the name which has persisted until today.

The story is told of how Joseph Jefferson, the famous American actor of the nineteenth century, visited the Teche country following a performance in New Orleans. Through a friend, James A. Lee, a druggist and prominent New Iberian of the late nineteenth century, Jefferson learned that Orange Island Plantation was for sale. (21)

On May 21, 1870, Faustin Dupuy sold the plantation to Joseph Jefferson of Bergen County, New Jersey, represented by William Robertson of New Iberia. (22) Sometime thereafter, Jefferson engaged George Francis, a New Iberia architect and builder to construct a home for him on the island. (23) An outstanding feature of the house is "the large cupola which rises from the center of the building. It contains a large room which Jefferson used as a studio." (24) Joseph Jefferson was as much an artist and sportsman as he was an

18. For additional details of Mrs. Lewis' business activities, see *ibid.*, pp. 89-90.

19. The sale to Faustin Dupuy is recorded in St. Martin Parish Conveyance Book 26, p. 498.

20. Climatic conditions, the army worm, and a lack of field labor between 1865 and 1868 dealt a severe blow to the agricultural economy of Louisiana. Many plantations were lost during these years for unpaid taxes—not so much because taxes were outrageously high but because of the almost complete failure of the crops. Dupuy did manage, however, to survive this dark period until 1870. For more on local conditions in the immediate postwar years, see Conrad, *New Iberia*, pp. 132-33.

21. Crete Bordelon Agate, "Joseph Jefferson, Painter of the Teche," *National Historical Magazine*, LXXII (1938), 24.

22. Iberie Parish Conveyance Book 2, p. 215.

23. George Francis, a native of Kentucky, was born August 18, 1848. His parents were English immigrants, but they were able to give him a formal education in architecture. He first settled in New Iberia about 1878, shortly after his marriage to Sally Sylls of Vicksburg, Miss. He designed and built the house on Jefferson Island in 1896. (Conrad, *New Iberia*, p. 482.) For more on Francis, see William Henry Perrin, ed., *Southwest Louisiana, Biographical and Historical* [1891; reprint ed., Baton Rouge, 1971], pp. 109-10. The reader should be warned that the sketch presented by Perrin is in error in at least two instances: 1) Francis was born in 1848, not 1868; 2) he married in 1874, not 1886. See U. S. Census for 1900.

Agate notes that Francis was not only a skillful builder but also a master at handling problems of transportation. The building materials for Jefferson's house were assembled in New Iberia and then "transported by oxcart over twelve miles of almost impassable roads to the island." Agate, "Joseph Jefferson," 24.

J. L. Beyless, Jr., the most recent owner of the Joseph Jefferson home indicates, however, that members of the Jefferson family confirmed to him that the house was built in 1870. Moreover, on the east wall of the dining room, burned into the cypress sheathing is the phrase "Venant de la Nouvelle Orleans en 1870," signed by two carpenters. Letter from J. L. Beyless, Jr., to Glenn R. Conrad, June 8, 1979.

24. Agate, "Joseph Jefferson," 24.



Above—Joseph Jefferson, the artist and right, Jefferson, the actor. Below—Jefferson the sportsmen with Grover Cleveland.





Above—A closeup of front entrance and cupole rising above shows details of architectural design. Above, right—Joseph Jefferson, in Rip Van Winkle costume, carries his grandson, Warren Jefferson, upon his back. Below—Giant ferns hang above a carpet of variegated plants which add color to the wilderness paradise.



THE LAFITTE OAKS
IN 1923, 3 POTS OF BURIED
TREASURE WERE DISCOVERED HERE

CLEVELAND OAK
PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND TOOK SHELTER
UNDER THIS 250 YEAR OLD LIVE OAK WHILE
VISITING JOSEPH JEFFERSON

Left—In the gardens bronze plaques mark historic events. Below, left—The old plantation bell rings out through the years. Below—Across from the west side of the lake the salt mine elevator rises sharply above Batte à Poigneux in the same place where 6,000 orange trees once flourished.



actor. (25)

Thus, the island remained for Jefferson a place of repose between theatrical seasons. It was not his only home; he owned houses at Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts, Hobokus, New Jersey, and elsewhere, "but his southern plantation, which is devoted to oranges, flowers, sheep, and sport, is his most characteristic retreat." (26)

In 1888 Jefferson concluded his autobiography with the words: "We live here [Jefferson Island] still, and it is legally recorded in the archives of the parish that this place belongs to us; and yet we are tenants. Let us assure ourselves of this, and then it will not be so hard to make room for the new administration. . . ." (27) Jefferson lived for seventeen years after he wrote those words. He died on April 23, 1905, in Palm Beach, Florida. At the time of his death, he owned large estates in Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Florida and Illinois. (28)

Mr. Beyless notes, however, that the studio is in the rear of the second floor on the north side of the house. Letter from J. L. Beyless, Jr., to Glenn R. Conrad, June 8, 1979.

25. One writer has said of Jefferson, "Almost his entire leisure time was occupied by painting and fishing. Most of his reeding was on art or kindred subjects." Francis Wilson, "Joseph Jefferson at Work and Play," *Scribner's Magazine*, XXXIX (Feb., 1906), 140.

One of the highlights of the Jefferson years on the island was the visit of then former President Grover Cleveland in 1892 (later that year Cleveland would be reelected to a second term). Joe Jefferson and Cleveland were neighbors at their summer homes in Massachusetts, and the two men were frequent fishing partners. After Cleveland left office in 1887, he promised Jefferson he would visit Orange Island to hunt and fish. Jefferson insisted that the promise be kept, and, on January 18, 1892, Cleveland arrived in New Iberie by train and immediately proceeded to Jefferson's home. For the next fortnight the two men, accompanied by some of Jefferson's sons, and by Dudley Avery, John Henshaw, A. G. Berrow, and other locally prominent individuals, hunted woodcock and ducks. So happy was the former president with the performance of "Mejor," one of Berrow's hunting dogs, that upon returning to New York, the former president sent the dog a collar with the following inscription, "To Mejor from Grover Cleveland." For an account of Cleveland's visit, see the *New York Times*, January 19, 24, 1892; *New Orleans Daily Picayune*, January 19, 30, Feb. 2, 1892. The story concerning the hunting dog can be found in Conrad, *New Iberia*, p. 421.

A humorous story was afterward told that, while visiting Jefferson, Cleveland asked to see an entablature slave cabin. Jefferson obliged by taking the president to visit the home of an aged black woman. When Cleveland looked into the house he discovered a picture of himself on the wall and asked the old woman if she could identify the man in the picture. She reportedly responded, "'I doan' know fo' sho', but I think it's John the Baptis'."

After Jefferson's death in 1905, a newspaper correspondent asked Cleveland to verify or deny the story. In response, Cleveland not only denied the story but claimed that he had never been to New Iberie or its vicinity. The former president had obviously had a lapse of memory concerning his visit to Jefferson Island. For the full account of this episode, see Wilson, "Joseph Jefferson," 140.

26. William Winter, *Life and Art of Joseph Jefferson* . . . (New York, 1894), pp. 190-91.

Jefferson's home at Buzzard's Bay was called "Crow's Nest." The house burned in 1893, but Jefferson immediately had it rebuilt. It was here that Jefferson was the neighbor of Cleveland. *Ibid.*

For mention of Jefferson's other homes, see Francis Wilson, *Joseph Jefferson, Reminiscences of a Fellow Player* (New York, 1906), pp. 280-81.

27. Downer, ed., *The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson*, p. 351.

28. Iberia Parish Succession No. 1269.

On July 16, 1906, the heirs of Joseph Jefferson petitioned the court to close the succession and to put them into possession of all Louisiana properties belonging to their late husband and father. (29) Seven years later, the heirs decided to surrender their individual rights in this part of the estate for corporate rights. Thus was formed the Jefferson Plantation Company. (30)

On March 15, 1917, the Jefferson Plantation Co. conveyed all lands sold by Faustin Dupuy to Joseph Jefferson, and other lands acquired by Jefferson (about 2,800 acres in all), to John Lyle Bayless, Sr., of Anchorage, Kentucky. (31)

In 1919, Bayless organized the Jefferson Island Salt Mining Co., which sank a shaft into the huge salt dome that is Jefferson Island. In 1956 the salt company was sold to Diamond Crystal Salt Co. of St. Claire, Michigan.

After the sale of his salt interests, J. Lyle Bayless, Jr. began the development of formal gardens surrounding the Joseph Jefferson home. In December, 1966, the gardens, named Rip Van Winkle Gardens in honor of Jefferson's favorite stage character, were opened to the public.

As time has passed the gardens have expanded and the name has changed to "Rip Van Winkle's Live Oak Gardens." The home of Joseph Jefferson will be renovated in the near future and it, too, will be opened to the public. (32)

What was a wilderness paradise over two hundred years ago when the Carlins settled at Butte à Peigneur has become the garden paradise of Jefferson Island.

In addition to the 3,500-acre plantation at the island, Jefferson owned a large tract of land on New Iberia's east side. Jefferson Terrace, a recently completed four-laned boulevard, named for Jefferson, borders on the western edge of this tract. *Ibid.*

29. *Ibid.*

30. See Iberia Parish Conveyance Book 81, p. 52

31. Iberia Parish Conveyance Book 87, p. 569.

32. Interview with J. Lyle Bayless, Jr., June 4, 1979.

On December 27, 1978, J. L. Bayless, Jr., donated the Jefferson home and about four hundred acres surrounding it, including Live Oak Gardens, to the Live Oak Gardens Foundation, Inc., in order to insure its perpetuation for future generations.

The Jefferson House and the Gardens are on the National Register of Historic Places. Letter from J. L. Bayless, Jr., to Glenn R. Conrad, June 8, 1979.





Segura Plantation Home—Circa 1815

THE SEGURA FAMILY 1779 TO THE PRESENT

By Pearl Mary Segura

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. XIV, NO. 1)

- (3) Jacob Smith Segura, Jr.
b. February 20, 1918
m. January 1, 1942
Melba Benton

Children:

- (a) Melba Elizabeth Segura
b. September 5, 1944
m. Rex Rambin

Children:

11. Sandra Lee Rambin
b. January 26, 1964
22. Rex Rambin, Jr.
b. February 26, 1968

- (b) Jacob Smith Segura, III
b. January 14, 1948
(c) Ellen Lee Segura
b. March 25, 1950
(d) Ronald Benton Segura
b. April 16, 1952

- (4) Jerry William Taylor Segura
b. November 14, 1920
m. Mary Claire Murrell

Children:

- (a) Marilyn Segura
b. October 22, 1947
m. George Seymour

Children:

11. Laura Claire Segura
b. August 28, 1970

- (b) Jerry Taylor Segura, III,
b. October 22, 1951

- (c) Martha Elizabeth Segura
b. October 23, 1954

- (5) Lewis Courtney Segura
b. April 16, 1925

- e. Mary Celima Segura
b. January 13, 1892
m. October 9, 1912 Alphonse Albert
(Joe) Comeaux

Children:

- (1) Catherine Comeaux
b. July 21, 1913
m. November 6, 1937 Charles
Billeaud

Children:

- (a) Charles Albert Billeaud
b. October 9, 1952
(b) Clare Louise Billeaud
b. August 12, 1954

- (2) Richard Comeaux
b. August 6, 1916
Died at a very early age
(3) Martial Comeaux
b. October 16, 1917
m. February 7, 1947 Josephine
Griffin
d. December 24, 1976
(4) Mary Alice Comeaux
b. April 1, 1919
m. August 31, 1940 Jules Landry
d. December 25, 1967

Children:

- (a) Mary Elizabeth Landry
 - b. March 17, 1950
 - m. June 7, 1969 Charles Kent Weaver, Sr.

Children:

- 11. Charles Kent Weaver, Jr.
 - b. August 7, 1970
- 22. Julie Elizabeth Weaver
 - b. September 13, 1972

- (5) Louise Comeaux
 - b. August 21, 1922
 - m. February 6, 1943 Eugene Soulier
 - Divorced in 1958

Children:

- (a) Mary Catherine Soulier
 - b. November 20, 1943
 - m. August 31, 1963 George Gilley

Children:

- 11. Steven George Gilley
 - b. August 14, 1964
- 22. Mary Ellen Gilley
 - b. November 18, 1965
- 33. Elizabeth Ann Gilley
 - b. February 27, 1970

- (b) Renee Louise Soulier
 - b. December 15, 1947
 - m. February 18, 1967 Francis Lloyd Comeaux, Jr.

Children:

- 11. Kenneth Jules Comeaux
 - b. June 16, 1968
- 22. Francis Lloyd Comeaux, III
 - b. February 8, 1970
- 33. Aimee Louise Comeaux
 - b. September 28, 1973

- (6) Philip Harold Comeaux
 - b. February 5, 1924
 - d. March 1926

f. Cora Catherine Segura

b. April 12, 1896

m. Sumter Pierre Cousin, December 26, 1917

b. October 12, 1894

d. December 26, 1968

Children:

(1) Ethelyn Cousin

b. April 14, 1920

m. December 29, 1959, Robert R.
Park, Sr.

Children:

(a) Robert R. Park, Jr.

b. March 22, 1963

(b) Kelly Park

b. February 8, 1969

(2) Cora Cousin

b. June 4, 1921

m. April 15, 1944, Arthur Jay
McLaughlin, Sr.

b. March 22, 1915

d. June 12, 1967

Children:

(a) Arthur Jay McLaughlin, Jr.

b. September 19, 1946

(b) Catherine McLaughlin

b. January 6, 1948

m. Chester Lemoine

Children:

11. Shearn Lemoine

b. January 21, 1969

(c) Mary Ethelyn McLaughlin

b. March 3, 1951

m. Edwin P. Domingue

Children:

11. Stephanie Domingue

b. March 8, 1975

(3) Marguerite Cousin

b. December 3, 1922

m. December 29, 1951

Children:

- (a) Paul Michael McGill
b. November 25, 1952
 - (b) Miriam McGill
b. October 23, 1953
 - (c) Marguerite (Marla) McGill
b. November 13, 1956
- (4) Sumter Pierre Cousin, Jr.
b. March 11, 1927
m. February 14, 1958, Verna Landry

Children:

- (a) Christine Cousin
b. December 4, 1958
 - (b) Suzette Cousin
b. December 10, 1959
- (5) George Cousin
b. January 25, 1929
- (6) Mary Cousin
b. November 21, 1936
m. May 1, 1965, Ted Rains

Children:

- (a) Rebecca Rains
b. February 2, 1966
- (b) Cora Camille Rains
b. July 10, 1970
- (c) Jonathan Rains
b. May 14, 1974

Children of Pierre Homer Segura, Sr. of
Marriage with Anna Breaux:
(b. March 26, 1897, d. March 11, 1942)

- a. Pierre Homer Segura, Jr.
b. September 26, 1920
m. Mary Doucet

Children:

- (1) Russell P. Segura
b. July 22, 1943
- (2) Michael C. Segura
b. October 4, 1948
- (3) Mary Margaret Segura
b. February 5, 1954
- (4) Steven Paul Segura
b. February 10, 1961

- b. Raphael Calvert Segura
b. October 5, 1926
- c. Mary Anna Segura
b. December 24, 1927
m. James Willis

E. Eloy Segura

- b. April 13, 1795 (SM ch.: V. 6, #795)
- m. April 23, 1827 (SM ch.: V. 7, #47)
Julie Derouen
- d. June 26, 1845 at age 46 years
(NI ch.: V. 1, p. 13)
Succession dated October 6, 1845
(SM ct. Hse. Succ. #1062)

Children:

1. Child Segura
d. April 1, 1828 at age 3 days
2. Eloi Arvilien Segura
b. November 12, 1829 (SM ch.: V. 7, #2379)
m. January 11, 1849 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 105)
Marguerite Euseide Romero
d. January 24, 1869 at age 39 years
(NI ch.: V. 2, p. 69)

Children:

- a. Marguerite Alzire Segura
b. About 1850?
m. November 9, 1868 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 351)
Frazee Gary
- m. March 19, 1874 (NI ch.: V. 2, p. 261)
Philozin Garrie, widower of Adoliska;
Alzire was widow of Phorosiley Garrie
- b. Eloi Adrien Segura
b. September 1, 1852 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 160)
m. January 22, 1874 (NI ch.: V. 2, p. 247)
Palmyre Comeau

Children:

- (1) Elie Segura
b. April 27, 1875 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 13)
- (2) Joseph Arvilien Segura
b. November 10, 1876 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 69)
- (3) Francois Gaston Segura
b. December 3, 1878 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 142)
- (4) Elmiere Segura
b. February 2, 1881 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 232)
- (5) Joseph Clemire Segura
b. January 3, 1883 (NI ch.: V. 4, p. 22)

- (6) Amelie Segura
b. January 13, 1885 (NI ch.: V. 4, p. 112)
- (7) Odolie Segura
b. December 1, 1886 (NI ch.: V. 4, p. 197)
- (8) Antoine Valerien Segura
b. March 13, 1854 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 187)
m. November 9, 1874 (SM ch.: V. 10, #565)
Euseide Gario (Gary)

Children:

- (a) Joseph Moliere Segura
b. August 15, 1875
(NI ch.: V. 3, p. 20)
- (b) Marie Corinne Segura
b. March 5, 1879
(NI ch.: V. 3, p. 156)
- (c) Joseph Romuald Segura
b. February 7, 1881
(NI ch.: V. 3, p. 233)
- (d) Cecilia Segura
b. April 30, 1883
(NI ch.: V. 4, p. 37)
- (e) Amanda Segura
b. October 1, 1885
(NI ch.: V. 4, p. 144)
- c. Joseph Mullier Segura
b. June 9, 1856 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 213)
- d. Joseph Arvellem Segura
d. October 16, 1857 at age 16 months
(NI ch.: V. 1, p. 55)
- e. Marie Altée Segura
b. January 12, 1858 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 231)
- f. Julie Odile Segura
b. November 30, 1859 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 253)
- g. Joseph Arvillien Segura
b. June 11, 1862 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 285)
- h. Joseph Clovis Segura
b. February 21, 1865 (NI ch.: V. 1 p. 310)
- i. Amelia Segura
b. October 4, 1867 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 354)
m. August 11, 1870 (NI ch.: V. 2, p. 83)
Joseph Theriot, Succession dated December
22, 1886 (Abbeville ct. Hse. Succ. #66)
married Joseph Thertule
- j. Girl Segura
d. June 28, 1869 at age 18 months
(NI ch.: V. 2, p. 4)
- 3. Marguerite Lismène Segura
b. November 16, 1831 (SM ch.: V. 8, #217)
d. August 4, 1845 at age 15 years (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 15)
Elimène

4. Mathilde Belsire (Alsire) Segura
 - b. February 19, 1833 (SM ch.: V. 8, #604)
 - d. August 19, 1845 at age 12 years (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 16)
5. Lodoiska Philomene Segura of Spanish Lake
 - b. June 20, 1836 (SM ch.: V. 8, #1114)
 - m. December 20, 1849 Joseph Oseme Segura (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 110) son of Raphael Segura, Sr. and Marie Carmelite Romero
6. Julie Aimes Segura
 - b. About 1841?
 - m. February 7, 1861 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 241)
Jean Baptiste Viator
7. Joseph Alcibiade SSegura
 - b. September 13, 1838 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 6)
 - m. Ceria (Elina) Viator

Children:

- a. Ema Segura
 - b. January 12, 1860 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 254)
- b. Joseph Alcide Segura
 - b. March 22, 1861 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 268)
- c. Arthur Segura
 - b. June 11, 1863 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 294)
 - d. February 8, 1881 at age 22 years (NI ch.: V. 2, p. 119)
- d. Joseph Adonis Segura
 - b. March 25, 1866 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 322)
- e. Joseph Arnance Segura
 - b. January 20, 1868 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 359)
- f. Amanda Segura
 - b. July 4, 1870 (NI ch.: V. 2, p. 74)
- g. Joseph Aronce Segura
 - b. March 11, 1873 (NI ch.: V. 2, p. 225)
- h. Joseph Anantiole Segura
 - b. August 8, 1875 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 21)
- i. Joseph Aratus Segura
 - b. July 8, 1878 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 129)
- j. Joseph Unctus Segura
 - b. June 7, 1881 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 249)
- k. Joseph Segura
 - b. March 3, 1885 (NI ch.: V. 4, p. 121)

8. Alix Segura *
 - b. January 11, 1841 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 21)
 - m. Moliere Romero

Children:

- a. Joseph Ernest Romero
 - b. May 12, 1868 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 366)

9. Emée Segura

Succession of Marie Prados, widow of
Francisco Segura, (SM ct. Hse. Succ. #1061)
dated September 30, 1845)

F. Marie Therese Francisca Mathilda (Marie Mathilde) Segura
b. October 14, 1798 (SM ch.: V. 5, #108)

m. November 11, 1822 (SM ch.: V. 6, #307) Jean Miguez
who died April 21, 1838 at age 36 years (SM ch.: V. 5,
p. 80, #2). Succession of Jean Miguez dated May 28, 1838
(SM ct. Hse.: Succ. #866) He was born March 22, 1802
(SM ch.: V. 5, #444, son of Bernardo Miguez of Petit Anse
and Marie Bernard Romero of St. Martin

d. June 23, 1845 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 13); Succession dated July
3, 1845 (SM ct. Hse. Succ. #1051)

Children:

1. Joseph Nicolas Miguez

b. August 23, 1823 (SM ch.: V. 7, #1443)
d. June 22, 1845 at age 22 years (NI ch.:
V. 1, p. 13)

2. Child Miguez

d. April 8, 1828 at age 4 months (SM ch.:
V. 4, #1898)

3. Bernard Belisaire Miguez

b. June 10, 1829 (SM ch.: V. 7, #1298)
m. January 10, 1849 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 104)
Carmelite Isabelle (Elizabeth) Romero
Her succession dated January 25, 1854
(SM ct. Hse.: Succ. #1406)
d. January 20, 1854 at age 24 years
(NI ch.: V. 1, p. 47)

Children:

a. Marie Mathilde Miguez

b. July 20, 1851 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 145)
m. December 17, 1866 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 319)
Paulin Miguez, Succession dated July 17,
1868 (SM ct. Hse.: Succ. #2151)

Children:

(1) Anne Miguez

b. September 28, 1867 (NI ch.: V. 1, p.
358)

b. Annette Miguez

b. May 11, 1853 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 173)

4. Antoine Desire Miguez
 - b. October 31, 1835 (SM ch.: V. 8, #1010)
 - bt. July 18, 1837 at age 18 months
(SM ch.: V. 8, #1274)
 - m.? Julie Hebert

Children:

- ?a. Marie Mathilde Miguez
 - b. July 5, 1870 (Lydia ch.: V. 1, p. 27)

5. Jean Luke Miguez
 - b. October 18, 1838 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 6)

- G. Antoine Segura
 - b. April 14, 1800 (SM ch.: V. 5, #384)
 - m. April 23, 1829 (SM ch.: V. 7, #119)
Marguerite Marcelite Viator of St.
Martinville
 - d. May 29, 1845 at age 44 years (NI
ch.: V. 1, p. 12) Succession dated
September 5, 1845 (SM ct. Hse.,
Succ. #1060)

Children:

1. Marie Malvina Segura
 - b. April 5, 1830 (SM ch.: V. 7, #2425)
 - m. July 27, 1846 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 85)
Jean Jacques Mistrot
2. Marcelite Delvina Segura
 - b. December 4, 1834 (SM ch.: V. 8, #799)
 - m. February 22, 1851 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 120)
Emmanuel Joassin (Joachim) Etié
 - d. June 15, 1852 at age 18 years
(NI ch.: V. 1, p. 36)
3. Adele Olympe Segura
 - b. December 27, 1836 (SM ch.: V. 8, #182)
4. Antoine Ulger Segura
 - b. February 25, 1838 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 1)
 - m. Noemi Cleopha Dugas

Children:

- a. Louis Gaston Segura
 - b. August 22, 1859 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 252)
 - m. Lucille Berard, daughter of Sully Berard
and Selima Dejean, December 15, 1884
(Loreauville ch.: V. 1, p. 127)
- b. Ulger Homere Segura
 - b. April 10, 1861 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 268)
 - m. April 29, 1878 (Loreauville ch.: V. 1, p.
70) Clélie David

Children:

- (1) Anna Delvina Segura
b. July 6, 1879 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 178)
- (2) Antoine Horace Segura
b. July 20, 1880 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 227)
- (3) Lucie Segura
b. January 11, 1882 (Loreauville ch.:
V. 1, p. 122)
- (4) Sidonia Segura
b. October 2, 1884 (Loreauville ch.:
V. 1, p. 149)
- (5) Paul Segura
b. March 6, 1886 (Loreauville ch.: V. 1,
p. 182)

- c. Valentin Oscar Segura
b. February 14, 1864 (SM ch.: V. 10, #1263)
- d. Adeline Segura
b. August 24, 1866 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 333)
m. January 14, 1886 (Loreauville ch.: V. 1,
p. 137) Charles Molbert (Marie A. Segura)
- e. Leonce Segura
b. December 21, 1873 (Loreauville ch.: V. 1, p.
23)

5. Adelle Segura

- b. September 3, 1841 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 28)

H. Rosalie Segura

- b. June 17, 1803 (SM ch.: V. 6, #318)
- m. November 11, 1822 (SM ch.: V. 6, #308) Joseph
David Babineaux who was born March 31, 1804
(SM ch.: V. 6, #272, SM ch.: V. 6, #145) and
was the son of David Babineaux of St. Martin and
Osite Melancon of the Mississippi River. He died
December 13, 1865 (SM ch.: V. 5, p. 309)
Succession dated June 2, 1868 (SM ct. Hse.: Succ.
#2143)

Children:

1. Josephine Rosalie Babineaux
b. February 21, 1825 (SM ch.: V. 7, #1584)
m. October 17, 1842 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 36)
Benoit Baron Bayard
2. Marie Lodoiska Babineaux
b. August 7, 1827 (SM ch.: V. 7, #2093)
m. August 25, 1850 (SM ch.: V. 8, #384) Alexandre
Vland
m. February 10, 1859 (SM ch.: V. 9, #264) Felix
Dautreuil

3. Elizabeth (Isabelle) Anaise Babineaux
b. February 3, 1830 (SM ch.: V. 7, #2355)
d. October 2, 1837 at age 8 years
(SM ch.: V. 5, p. 74, #61)
4. Marie Euseyde Babineaux
b. December 1, 1832 (SM ch.: V. 8, #429)
5. Leontine Nathalie Babineaux
b. May 24, 1835 (SM ch.: V. 8, #1006)
m. October 18, 1869 (SM ch.: V. 10, #165)
Joseph Mozard Gondran, son of d. Nicolas
Gondran and Louise Mirthee Boutte. Her
mother, Rosalie, was dead.
6. Marcelite Alzire Babineaux
b. November 3, 1838 (SM ch.: V. 8, #1496)
7. Joseph Babineaux
b. January 18, 1844 (SM ch.: V. 9, #37)
?m. August 3, 1870 (Laf. Ct. Hse.: Marriages
#1241) Carmelite Dugas
8. Osilie Basillie Babineaux
b. November 10, 1847 (SM ch.: V. 9, #48)

I. Louis Segura

- b. January 8, 1806 (SM ch.: V. 6, #319)
- m. December 31, 1828 (SM ch.: V. 7, #105)
Helene Murdock of St. Martin. Moved
to New Orleans, Faubourg Marigny, Rue
Craps, now Burgundy Street, before 1831.

Children:

1. Louisa dite Louisianaise SEgura
b. October 14, 1830 (SM ch.: V. 8, #196)
2. Louisa Segura
b. March 14, 1832 (SM ch.: V. 8, #195)

J. Jacques (Santiago) Segura

- b. August 20, 1809 (SM ch.: V. 6, #1174)
- m. November 10, 1834 (SM ch.: V. 7, #307)
Anastasie Leleux
- d. July 9, 1845 at age 36 years (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 14)
Succession dated October 6, 1845 (SM Ct. Hse.: Succ.
#1063)

Children:

1. Eulalie Segura
b. February 25, 1836 (SM ch.: V. 8, #1095)
2. (Jacques) Ulysse Segura
m. January 30, 1866 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 290)
Josephine Uranie Bodin

Children:

- a. Francois Segura
 - b. March 9, 1860 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 256)
- b. Marie Josephine Segura
 - b. January 7, 1863 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 298)
- c. Marie Marceline Segura
 - b. January 16, 1867 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 344)
- d. Ereside Segura
 - b. June 20, 1868 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 377)
- e. Emma Segura
 - b. March 5, 1870 (NI ch.: V. 2, p. 59)
- f. Jacques Segura
 - b. July 10, 1872 (NI ch.: V. 2, p. 204)

3. Gerard (Dorsily) Segura

- b. October 17, 1841 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 33)
 - m. August 21, 1865 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 274)
- Adeline Miguez

Children:

- a. Marie Ourela Segura
 - b. February 9, 1867 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 342)
- b. Leotor Segura
 - b. January 28, 1868 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 365)
- c. Joseph Santiago Segura
 - b. April 30, 1871 (NI ch.: V. 2, p. 123)
- d. Antoine Dorsino Segura
 - b. February 4, 1874 (NI ch.: V. 2, p. 276)
- e. Maria Amelia Segura
 - b. July 27, 1875 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 27)
- f. Eugenie Segura
 - b. June 4, 1877 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 91)
- g. Lea Segura
 - b. March 2, 1879 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 162)
- h. Jean Dorsily Segura
 - b. February 8, 1881 (NI ch.: V. 3, p. 242)

4. Rosaline (Rosalie) Segura

- b. September 4, 1844 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 65)
 - m. September 11, 1861 (NI ch.: V. 1, p. 265)
- (SM Ct. Hse.: Marriages, V. 1, #1520)
- Alcide (Alce) Bodin

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbeville Ch.: St. Mary Magdalen Catholic Church, Abbeville, La. 70510
Abbeville Ct. Hse: Vermilion Parish Court House, Abbeville, La. 70510
Laf. Ch.: St. John's Cathedral, Lafayette, La. 70501
Laf. Ct. Hse: Lafayette Parish Court House, Lafayette, La. 70501
Loreauville Ch.: St. Joseph Catholic Church, Loreauville, La. 70552
Lydia Ch.: St. Nicholas Catholic Church, Lydia, La. 70569
NI Ch.: St. Peter's Catholic Church, New Iberial, La. 70560
SM Ch.: St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church, St. Martinville, La. 70582
SM Ct. Hse: St. Martin Parish Court House, St. Martinville, La. 70582
Succ: Succession
Youngsville Ch.: St. Anne Catholic Church, Youngsville, La. 70592

OBITUARY*

Died. On Sunday, August 30th, there died at her residence in the rear of New Iberia, at the advanced age of 73 years, Louis Honorine Dupuy. Mrs. Dupuy was a typical Creole of one of the oldest and most honored families in the State, and her venerable partner in conjugal relations, full of years and honors—a Creole of the old school, still remains to survey with undimmed mental eye, the ups and downs of three-fourths of a century, and patiently awaits the hour when he will be called to join in another and better world the companion of the greater part of his sublunary existence. . . .

*From the *New Iberia Enterprise*, September 2, 1885.



Francesco Bouligny. Portrait of Bouligny is in the possession of Mrs. Thomas Bayne Denigre. The photograph was provided through the courtesy of her son, Mr. George Denigre

BOULIGNY'S ACCOUNT OF THE FOUNDING OF NEW IBERIA

By Mathé Allain

Don Francisco Bouligny was no newcomer to the Louisiana province when in 1779 he was sent to the Attakapas District to establish a new town. (1) On December 10, 1778, the Alicante native had been, as he points out in a letter to King Charles III, an officer for "twenty years, ten months, and seven days" of which "two years, eleven months, and seven days" were spent as adjutant of the Louisiana Infantry and "six years, two months and two days" captain of that same regiment. (2) Bouligny had come to Louisiana with Don Alejandro O'Reilly in 1769 when the general was sent to subdue the rebellious province. Efficient and industrious, Bouligny had gained his superiors' esteem, and when he returned to Spain to tend to personal affairs in 1775 he wrote a lengthy memoir on Louisiana outlining ways to develop and strengthen the colony. (3) Appointed lieutenant-governor of the province, he returned to Louisiana where Bernardo de Gálvez was now acting governor.

It was at this point that an imbroglio arose which Roscoe Hill has dubbed "The Bouligny Affair." (4) The so-called "affair" centered on whether Bouligny was lieutenant-governor and second in command as he claimed, or only lieutenant governor as Gálvez insisted. Not unexpectedly, Gálvez won out, and Bouligny was sent to establish a new settlement in the Attakapas. Nunemaker, who relates the deplorable details of the "affair," speculates that Gálvez sent his lieutenant governor to the Attakapas in order to have him fail and prove his incompetence. (5) Yet the documents pertaining to the founding of New Iberia show Gálvez as quite supportive and Bouligny as most competent.

On December 23, 1778, Gálvez approved Bouligny's plan in these terms :

As a result of the suggestions you sent me concerning the establishment of the Malagan families, I agree that you settle them as suggested, on the banks of the Teche wherever you think best. I leave to your judgment decisions pertaining to this important purpose. Therefore, you will let me know what you need for the King's service and the well-being of these families. I also approve your settling in the same region an equal number of Irish, Germans, or French already there or here ; it

1. Gilbert Din's article, "Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Bouligny and the Malagueño Settlement of New Iberia, 1779," situates the establishment of the new settlement in the context of Spanish colonial policy. *Louisiana History*, XVII (1976), 187-202.

2. Bouligny to the King, December 10, 1778, AGI, PPC, legajo 2358. An account of Bouligny's career can be found in Jack D. L. Holmes, "Dramatis Personae in Spanish Louisiana," *Louisiana Studies*, VI (1967), 161-169. His service record is translated in Jack D. L. Holmes, *Honor and Fidelity: The Louisiana Infantry Regiment and the Louisiana Militia Company, 1766-1821* (Birmingham, 1963), p. 98.

3. This memoir served, at least partly, as a basis for Spanish settlement policy in Louisiana. See, Din, "Lieutenant Francisco Bouligny," 188; and Din, trans. and ed., *Louisiana in 1776: A Memoir of Francisco Bouligny*, vol. III, Louisiana Collector Series (New Orleans, 1977).

4. See J. Horace Nunemaker, "The Bouligny Affair in Louisiana," *Hispanic American Historical Review*, XXV (1945), 338-63.

5. *Ibid.*, 344.

seems a good idea, provided they are not subjects already established on the banks of that stream for those should not be forsaken. I also call your attention to the fact that nearby at the Attakapas and Opelousas, there is a civil and military commandant who is to obey you as his superior and my lieutenant-governor with all my powers to hear and decide in second instance the complaints and cases that might arise in the district. You will also be empowered to choose among intelligent subjects one who can establish the boundaries of all lots so that the settlers will be assured of their possessions and protected from litigations and disputes with neighbors. Try to spend as little as possible since it may not be possible to charge the expense to the particular account of each family so that the cost will be quite high for the royal treasury. I leave it to your discretion and zeal to list what you will receive either on the particular booklet of each family or as goods and tools the promotion of their welfare. List as little as possible as extraordinary expenditure. To obtain monies from the treasury, you will send me a memo asking for the amount you deem necessary and you will receive it yourself or have it received by a trustworthy person for the greatest security and safety of these tools and goods which belong to His Majesty until distributed to the families. You may take four soldiers from the battalion besides your orderly. (6)

If Gálvez wanted to prove Boulogny's incompetence, as Nunemaker suggests, he was certainly giving him quite a lengthy rope to hang himself. Having thus received a *carte blanche*, Boulogny acted promptly, and on January 8, 1779, reported his progress:

Following your order of December 23 concerning the establishment of Malagan families on the Teche, in the Attakapas district, I have done everything necessary. Mr. Flammand (7) and Mr. Penalver [Pellerin?] will each lease to me thirty slaves and five slave women for a year, the men to be useful laborers capable of handling an axe or a machete, the women suited to the necessary tasks. I will pay them twenty pesos a month for each slave with the following conditions: that any death, natural or violent, occurring among the slaves will be charged to the master, as will be the upkeep of the slaves; that the masters will provide their slaves with shovels, hoes, and axes, but not other tools; that they will be paid every six months on an order from Your Lordship, according to the monthly report I will send; that if a slave is sick for more than a month, he will not be credited to his master, and if one turns out to be useless he will not be credited on the next report. For each slave, we will pay two pesos a year to the surgeon who has purchased various medicines to care for him and look after him.

Similarly, I have agreed to pay Mr. Flamand, an intelligent person, well acquainted with the district, sixty pesos a month to help with the building of the houses, to draw up plats of the boundary lines, and to do other tasks. Mr. Henderson, I will pay fifty pesos a month to supervise Mr. Penalver's slaves and to

6. Bernardo de Gálvez to Boulogny, December 23, 1778, AGL PPC, lejeje 2358.

7. Mr. Flamand was probably one of the Grevemberg brothers who were often dit Flamand. They registered the earliest cattle brand in the Attakapas territory.

provide them should the families get sick, with the medicines he is bringing and with other help. Don Juan Tala, whom I trust completely, I have agreed to pay 400 pesos a year as storekeeper to keep the supplies accounts in order, and to do whatever else is needed. I have also requested tools and supplies for the families and for the various tasks that will have to be done. I have not been able to purchase them at a price lower than the one noted on the appended list. I ask Your Lordship for a purchase order on Mr. Maxent (8) for the supplies which can be obtained from him and which are needed right now, before the arrival of those Your Lordship has ordered from Spain.

I also beg Your Lordship to give me a draft on the Treasury for 8,000 pesos that I may pay 1,000 on account to each of the persons who is leasing me slaves and use the rest to purchase supplies, rice, and corn; to pay the rowers; and to make the assorted expenditures which may be necessary before we leave, including the buying of oxens, pigs, and other necessities. I will account for this amount and for what has been furnished to the families, before my departure. I have closed none of these contracts, pending Your Lordship's approval and good pleasure, or on any changes Your Lordship may deem necessary. (9)

The supplies requested from Maxent give an idea of the thoroughness with which Bouligny prepared the Attakapas expedition. With slaves to do the heavy construction and clearing work, and abundant tools and supplies, the Malagan families should have little trouble establishing themselves strongly in the district.

Monsieur Maxent, I am listing hereafter the articles and the amount of each which I need for the establishments at the Attakapas. Please note in the margin which you can furnish, and if you notice something necessary that I have forgotten, please add it below. I would be most grateful to you if you had everything packed in boxes and made a list of the content of each box.

6 barrels of salt	One gross of work shirts
4 barrels of tafia	Ten grosses of bells (<i>grelots</i>)
400 pounds of powder	6 packs white caldrons (<i>chaudron blanc</i>)
1,000 bullets	200 assorted wood chisels
1,000 lbs gun shot and bird shot	200 assorted gauches
2,003 flints	50 hatchets to split posts
Two grosses wood cutter's knives	50 hatchets to split shingles
10 lbs of vermilion	50 two-handled knives
Two grosses fire-beaters (<i>batte feu</i>)	13,000 assorted nails
30 lbs of beads (<i>rasade</i>)	100 assorted pliers
6 bols of Limbourg cloth	4 dozen pincers

8. Gilbert-Antoine de Saint-Maxent (1727-1794), a native of Longwy, France, was a prominent New Orleans merchant who, in 1764, had been granted a monopoly on the North Louisiana fur trade. Eric Baerman, "The Franch Ancestry of Felicit  de Saint-Maxent," *Revue de Louisiane-Louisiana Review*, VI (1977), 69-75.

9. Francisco Bouligny to G lvaz, January 8, 1779, AGI, PTC, lejejo 2358.

100 hay scythes
 100 hammers
 50 iron corners
 20 iron masses
 20 large clamps
 100 small wood clamps
 100 lbs. copper pots
 400 assorted pots
 10 bolts of Indian cloth
 300 two-men saws
 8 dozen assorted drills
 5 dozen assorted large drills
 4 dozen flat and hollow hatchets
 4 dozen hand saws (*herminette*)
 2 dozen cranes
 200 butcher axes
 100 wood axes
 12 mortising axes
 50 mortars and pestles
 50 mortars and pestles for corn
 100 small axes (half-axe)
 100 pieces of fishing line
 One gross hooks
 100 weights (sinkers)
 100 corks
 200 sickles
 100 bush-hooks
 200 hinges, latches, hooks, pegs
 400 hooks
 400 locks
 1,000 hooks for doors
 and windows
 100 trowels
 1,000 iron hoops for barrels,
 pails, and buckets

24 long saws
 6,000 lbs. iron suitable to make hatchets,
 hoes, and ploughshares
 600 lbs. of steel
 200 shovels
 400 hoes
 30 ploughshares
 60 chains
 1,000 lbs assorted ropes
 4 average *harmieres*
 200 lbs of soap
 12 seringues
 2 cranes with iron wheels
 1 flail with ropes
 200 lbs of tow
 4 barrels of pitch
 20 lbs of sail thread
 1,000 sewing needles
 20 lbs of white and red chalk
 6 grosses assorted files
 40 iron and copper compasses
 4 dozen pencils
 4 reams of good paper
 2 grosses *miroir de erastes*
 20 shovels
 4 dozen sets of royal weights
 12 pairs of manacles
 10 pieces of *cofeter*
 10 pieces of *brin*
 4 complete pulleys
 2 pairs of hand *balancier*
 4 barrels of tar
 200 pairs of shoes
 30 lbs of glass thread
 6 dozen sharpening stones

Tools for coopers, and other tools needed for woodworking [and] blacksmithy. (10)

The progress Bouligny reported on January 8 must have satisfied Gálvez who, on January 12, ordered him to set out. Two days later Bouligny acknowledged the order and announced he was leaving. He set out with four families of Malagans, four single men, and M. Penalver, a discharged soldier who wanted to settle at the new establishment. He took along the slaves with overseers, rowers, and a few soldiers, as authorized by the governor. (11) By February

10. AGI, PPC. legajo 2358.

11. Francisco Bouligny to Gálvez, January 14, 1779. AGI, PPC. legajo 2358. Translated in Maurina Bergaria, *They Tasted Bayou Water: A Brief History of Iberia Parish* (New Orleans, 1962), pp. 128-131.

7, the expedition had reached a point four leagues west of Plaquemine. (12) On February 8, he wrote again, proudly dating his letter "Nueva Iberia," the first use of the name.

I am letting Your Lordship know that we entered the Rio Teche, after delays caused by obstructions in the bayous leading to the Lake. We therefore had to go up the Atchafalaya to cross the said lake. The 12th, I met Mr. DeClouet (13) who came to offer me his help. After conferring with him about the advantages and disadvantages of this district, I decided to establish the town near the Chitimacha whose leader is Soulier Rouge. (14) I chose that spot because it is near an outlet to the sea which, I am assured, can be reached in two days; because it is only a quarter of a league from an outlet to the lake; because it is near groves of cypresses suitable for construction; and finally because it contains excellent land and vast prairies. There are, it is true, drawbacks, such as the great distance from the center of the Attakapas and from Mr. DeClouet whose establishment is a full day's march away. Yet I preferred this spot because I found no establishments here except for those of two free negroes, one condemned by Mr. DeClouet to leave the district, and another who is willing to accept the concession which he hopes Your Lordship will grant him farther down the Teche. Mr. DeClouet has told me of other concessions expected from Your Lordship, but since there are no establishments already here, we could make these same reversible, at Fausse Pointe and other places, without prejudicing anyone, leaving leaving the cypress in common as I intended to do when asked for concessions. Right now, because they see that a town is going to develop and that an outlet to the sea will probably be found, they all want concessions for speculation rather than for cultivation.

As for the Indians, who ceded me two cabins and a small fence, I gave them fifteen pesos in cash and about a hundred pesos worth of presents. Besides, I paid as laborers four Indians that the chief gave me to bring the boats up the Plaquemine to the Teche.

The families who have come with me are quite satisfied and a soldier named Gabriel who came as an oarsman asked for permission to settle with them. He wants to establish himself with an Isleno woman and will go down later if Your Lordship deems it fit.

I intend to assign each settler six arpents of land fronting the Teche on the right bank going up for cultivation. I will also grant them six on the left bank where I will found the town and where I will leave the land in common for grazing, allowing each settler to build a fence around the land which belongs to him on that side should he wish to cultivate it.

12. Bouligny for Gálvez, February 7, 1779, AGI, PPC, legajo 2358.

13. The Chevallier Alexandre DeClouet (1716-1787) served as commandant of the District of Opelousas and Attakapas from 1774 to 1787. Winston de Ville, Opelousas: The History of a French and Spanish Military Post in America, 1716-1803 (Cottonport, La., 1973), 73-77.

14. The Chitimacha lived around Grand Lake on the Lower Teche and Atchafalaya. Soulier Rouge was still chief in 1789. John R. Swanton, *Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Adjacent Coast of the Gulf of Mexico* (Washington, D. C., 1911), p. 343.

The families are quite satisfied with lands I have assigned them and since they are all treated the same way, they have no causes for complaints or jealousy. Despite the thrift I have exercised, the expenses are high, to enable those people to succeed in their undertaking. For that reason I hope that Your Lordship's kind heart will be moved to implore our Sovereign on their account.

Mr. Pollock has written me, begging to have the boats stop at the Hoummas to pick up the tobacco he has made. I have agreed because I see no problem in having the boatsman do so since Mr. Pollock will indemnify him for the delay that loading the tobacco will cause. I wish Your Lordship the most perfect health, and may God our Lord preserve Your Lordship's life as many years as I wish. (15)

15. Bouligny to Gálvez, February 8, 1779, AGI, PPC, legajo 2358.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

HELP, PLEASE!

Floyd A. Landry, 206 Woodcrest Circle, New Iberia, La., 70560, needs identity of parents of Etienne Landry born in 1734 probably in Pisignuit, Acadie. Etienne first married Dorothy Babin about 1755, and had a daughter Anastazie, born 1757 by her. His second marriage was to Marie Joseph Landry. Etienne was in Baltimore in 1763, and in Donaldsonville by 1769. A son, Jean Baptiste, was born in 1767 by Marie and also Joseph, Alexander, and Valentin in the 1770s.

THE STORM OF '79

By Gertrude C. Taylor

A century ago—Monday, September 1, 1879—a tropical disturbance, the category of which seemed somewhat uncertain at that time, raked the southeastern coast of Louisiana, and, turning north and east at West Cote Blanche Bay, spread havoc through the parishes of Lafayette, Vermilion, Iberia, St. Martin, St. Mary, Pointe Coupée, Assumption, East and West Baton Rouge, and Iberville.

Variously termed a gale, a cyclone, a tornado, a storm, or a hurricane by reporters from the affected parishes, (1) this weather condition caused great damage to homes and churches and, to an even greater extent, to rice, corn, cotton, and cane crops, and to sugar mills.

New Orleans reported storm effects similar to those of the storms of September 18, 1875, and September 17, 1877, when a deluge of rain water was dumped upon the city. The approaching storm was marked by heavy rains beginning Sunday morning at daybreak, at this time the barometric pressure falling to 29.00 degrees. At 7 a.m. Monday, the winds were twenty-six miles per hour. By 11 a.m., winds had increased to forty miles per hour, then decreasing to thirty-six at 4 p.m. and to twenty-five by 10 p.m. (2)

In Vermilion Parish, on the other side of the swirling vortex, the blow was reported as a "stiff gale from the Northwest." For several days previous, the sky had shown indications of an approaching storm, and although weather prophets had uttered their warnings, no one thought anything of them because the area had been visited by a storm the week before. (3)

Abbeville reported that after rain had fallen all Sunday night, the wind velocity picked up about 7 a.m. and blew a gale that continued with "unabated violence" until 3 p.m. when the wind shifted to the west. The storm seemed to have spent its fury. The rain dwindled and ceased at sundown when the sun peeped out "to show fences down, buildings demolished, bridges washed out, and travel suspended because of high water. The bayou seemed a veritable river." (4)

1. In a conference with Dick Faurot, meteorologist, KLFY-TV, Lafayette, La., Faurot drew up the following conclusions about this storm:

The pressure reported by New Orleans indicates the storm was probably of minimal hurricane force although the wind velocities are not consistent. Other wind reports in the area indicate the storm probably moved from the SE, affecting SE Louisiana first before making landfall near Franklin and then curving to the NNE across Baton Rouge. Damage reports given in the early accounts also support the storm being of hurricane force although it was apparently not a very large storm. This particular storm is not listed in other meteorological sources, but weather data and reliability of weather records from that time leave much to be desired.

2. The Daily Picayune, Sept. 2, 1879.

3. Probably this was the "cyclone" reported by the Opelousas Courier, Sept. 6, 1879, to have struck Cameron and western coastal parishes August 22, and listed in meteorological records of Dick Faurot as veering north into Texas, August 23, 1879. This cyclone, Friday, August 22, was more destructive along the Cameron areas than in the interior. Houses were destroyed and cattle were swept away by a tidal wave. Lake Charles Echo, August 30, 1879.

4. Abbeville Meridional, Sept. 6, 1879.

In Lafayette Parish the storm approach was signalled by rain beginning about 4 p.m. Sunday and continuing through the night. About seven o'clock Monday morning the winds freshened and by eleven an "almost unprecedented storm was raging, continuing its fury until late in the afternoon." In Vermilionville, R. L. McBrides' large shop fell about noon. Shortly after, Market House lay flat. About 2 p.m., the Catholic Church steeple gave way. Tuesday morning the town looked wrecked, fences down, trees twisted, and every yard disfigured.

In the eastern and southern portions of the parish damage was worse. In Broussard the Catholic Chapel was damaged, the schoolhouse was lifted from its foundation, and La Salle and Primeaux gins overturned. (5)

Reports from New Iberia termed the storm a "terrible tornado" in which lives were lost and property destroyed. In fact, they declared it one of the most violent storms since that of 1856. (6) The wind rose to hurricane force about 10 a.m. on Monday and continued with "unabated and amazing force for seven hours," resulting in appalling damage. Five people lost their lives at Fausse Pointe; throughout the parish sugar houses and dwellings were blown down or unroofed, factories destroyed or damaged, crops and fences ruined, (7) trees uprooted, and the land generally flooded. The Catholic Church at Loreauville was completely destroyed and the Catholic and Methodist churches in Jeanerette were ruined.

In the town the ice factory back of the Live Oak Hotel was completely wrecked and the old market house on Main Street was leveled. The roof on Trainor's planing mill, next to Laughlin's wood yard, was partially blown away. Hayem and Taylor's dry goods store was severely damaged. Across Main Street, the new store of E. Erlish had its entire front blown in and entire stock almost totally destroyed. The roofs of Lee's drugstore and Campbell's grocery were stripped off. The front wall of Grousset's coffee house, a brick building, was split on both sides. The bayou rose approximately ten feet. (8)

In Iberia Parish rice crops were severely damaged, the storm coming just when planters hoped to garner the fruit of their labor. (9)

The storm center seems to have been at or just below Franklin as indicated by the shifting winds, the passage of the eye, and second part of the storm, the time when most damage was

5. The Vermilionville Advertiser, Sept. 8, 1879. Damage reports indicate the northern end western portions of the parish were outside the circulation pattern on the west side of the storm.

6. This storm, because of the catastrophic events there, came to be known as the Last Island Storm, an account of which was carried in a letter from Dr. Alfred Duparier of New Iberia to the Daily Picayune, Friday, August 15, 1856.

7. The catastrophe caused by ruined fences lay in the fact that animals running loose after the storm actually did as much damage to crops as wind and water had done during the storm.

8. The Louisiana Sugar Bowl, New Iberia, Sept. 4, 1879. The ice factory, established by R. Baggary in 1876, was located on the bayou edge behind the Live Oak Hotel, later known as the Alma House. Trainor's mill stood on the site of the old power plant on Fulton, and Hayem and Taylor's dry goods store was on the west corner of Main and Church Alley. The ten-foot rise in the bayou is comparable to the rise during Hurricane Hilda, Oct. 3, 1964.

9. Ibid.

Most of the crop was out and standing in shocks in the field at this time. What was not blown away by the wind either lay deep in water or was scattered about by the loose, foraging animals. Ibid.

done. (10)

Two steamboat houses, the ice house, and the Catholic Church were blown down. According to a Franklin correspondent the sight of the ruins was truly appalling. People who were comfortably situated before the storm were now homeless. (11)

Along the Teche in St. Martin, Iberia, and St. Mary parishes, seventy-seven sugar mills were damaged or destroyed. (12) Among these were Colonel Bosworth, Mathilda; Dr. Sanders, Lucland; Dan Thompson, Calumet; John Pharr, Fairview and Glenwild; Steel and Clark, Lagonda; Lyon and Stout, Point Pleasant; Louis Grevemberg, Albania; and James Todd, Arlington. (13)

Destruction of property in Morgan City was also great. The Presbyterian Church, the ice-house, three business establishments, and fifteen dwellings were destroyed. Water from the Bay backed up, covering the streets three feet deep. Six coal barges sank above the city with the loss of two lives. (14)

East of Morgan City winds blew but damage was slight. Little damage was sustained to crops in Terrebonne and Lafourche, but in the parishes bordering the Mississippi from New Orleans to the mouth of the Red River, the storm, as it churned its way northeastward did great damage to crops, sugar mills, and river traffic. Forty-five coal barges were lost, a staggering loss to industry. The towboat, *John Gilmore*, pushing five barges through the storm twelve miles above Baton Rouge, lost three barges with 79,000 bushels of wheat and its pilot, William E. Bust. (15)

In the two weeks of beautiful weather that followed the storm, people moved about, assessed their damages, and set to work with their habitual energy to repair their losses as best they could. At first those connected with the sugar industry thought all was lost, but experienced planters pronounced the situation not so desperate as some imagined. (16)

And these people in time went about their usual way of life, putting behind them the frightful hurricane of 1879, as all people with faith and hope do, yet knowing full well that other hurricanes would come again in their lifetimes and in their children's lifetimes and in their grandchildren's lifetimes, and so on and on.

10. Louisiana Sugar Bowl, Sept. 4, 1879.

The newspaper noted the peculiarity of the storm in the directions of the wind. On the upper Tcha as far down as the upper portion of St. Mary Parish, the wind first blew from the north and then changed to the northwest, while at and below Franklin the wind first blew from the east and then changed to the southwest. Below, there was at one time an "ominous and dead" calm for a moment, and then the wind rushed with greater fury than before. *Ibid.*

11. The Opelousas Courier, Sept. 6, 1879.

12. *Ibid.*

13. The Advertiser, Sept. 6, 1879.

14. Daily Picayune, Sept. 2, 1879.

15. *Ibid.*

16. The Louisiana Sugar Bowl, Sept. 18, 1879.

1900 CENSUS OF NEW IBERIA

COMPILED BY GLENN R. CONRAD

(continued from Volume XIV Number 1)

<u>WASHINGTON STREET</u> (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
431 McDONALD, John Mrs. Albert Homer	Aug. 1852 Dec. 1876 Apr. 1882	Widow S S				Boarding & Lodging Painter Grocery Clerk
432 BARGARY, Leon Mamie Gladis Gussie Boas, August Willie Lehman Meyer	Nov. 1873 Aug. 1873 Oct. 1895 Oct. 1898 June 1836 Feb. 1873 July 1873	7 7 S S Father-in-law Brother-in-law S-Boarder	Germany Germany Mississippi	France Germany		Barber Gunsmith Oil Mill Laborer Picture Agent
433 BARGARRY, Remy Marie	Oct. 1827 Aug. 1846	40 40	France			Fruit Salesman
434 SHANDELL, Herman Mallisse	July 1852 Jan. 1855	24 24	Maryland	Germany		Swamper
<u>LASALLE STREET</u>						
448 LANDRY, Paulin Alice Lucy Edward Eugene Edward Laura Louis Wilson	Aug. 1859 May 1871 June 1876 Jan. 1889 Sept 1891 Dec. 1892 Dec. 1894 Mar. 1896 July 1898	15 15 S S S S S S S				Carpenter
449 MOSS, Hartley Mary Eater	Oct. 1891 July 1878 Jan. 1900	2 2	Miaa.	N. C.	Georgia	Farm & Dray
450 BALLARD, Philip Martha	Feb. 1842 Sept 1855	3 3		Mary.	Mary.	Mechanic Polisher at Steam Laundry
451 BALLARD, Daniel Rosa Firmin, Esse Josias, Frank	Dec. 1877 July 1877 May 1876 Jan. 1868	1 1 S-Boarder S-Boarder		Mary.	Mary.	Corn Extractor Washer Railroad Laborer Railroad Laborer

<u>LASALLE STREET (cont.)</u>		Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
452	BELONEY, Albertha	Jan. 1871	Widow				Wash and Iron
	Eliza	Aug. 1894	S				
453	LOUVIERE, Emily	Sept 1875	Widow				Wash and Iron
<u>JANE STREET</u>							
465	HAUSER, Hermann	Apr. 1859	16	Switzerland			Brass Finisher
	Lizzie	May 1862	16		Switz.	Germany	
	Helenn	Aug. 1886	S				
	Joseph	Oct. 1888	S				
	Alfred	Apr. 1890	S				
	Margaret	Apr. 1893	S				
	Hermann	Feb. 1896	S				
	Brunner, Margaret	Mar. 1825	Widow				
466	FOREMAN, Walter	Mar. 1846	12				Cattle Driver
	Carrie	July 1865	12	Alabama	Virginia	Virginia	
	Carrie	Dec. 1898	S				
	Ollie	Nov. 1880	S				
	Honey	Jan. 1883	S				
	Nancy	Mar. 1882	Widow-Mother		Kentucky	Kentucky	
	Duggan, Mary	Nov. 1881	S-Boarder				
468	SNYDER, Cellestine	Mar. 1827	Widow				
469	LEBLANC, Leopold	Jan. 1855	20				Book Agent
	Ida	Oct. 1857	20				
	Paul	Nov. 1881	S				
	Mary	June 1882	S				
	Aline	Jan. 1884	S				
	Fred	July 1886	S				
	Thomas	Aug. 1888	S				
	Felice	May 1889	S				
	Sophie	Dec. 1891	S				
	Edmee	Mar. 1892	S				
	Stella	Mar. 1894	S				
	Lizzie	Mar. 1895	S				
	Alco	Oct. 1898	S				
470	BERGERIE, Maurice	Sept 1850	Widower		France	France	Sawmill Laborer
	Amy	Jan. 1872	S				
	Maurice	July 1875	S				Sawmill Laborer
	Emile	Jan. 1877	S				
	Emelie	Mar. 1879	S				
	Lesairé, Mrs. Alexson	Apr. 1821	Widow-Mother	France			

<u>JANE STREET</u> (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
471 LAMPEREZ, Edmond	Jan. 1849	Widower				
Sarah	Nov. 1873	S				
Willie	Aug. 1875	S				Farmer
Ella	Sept 1877	S				Saleslady at Millinery
Walter	Nov. 1878	S				
Corinne	Jan. 1883	S				Telephone Operator
Leonise	Sept 1885	S				Typesetter
Lionel	Sept 1887	S				Clerk at Store
Valary	Feb. 1891	S				
Oliva	Dec. 1889	S				
473 LALLANDE, Louis	Dec. 1880	S	Miss.			Grocer
474 NEREAUX, Edward	Jan. 1856	19		France	France	Drayman
Silema	Jan. 1860	19				
Neoma	May 1882	S				Bartender
Edovie	Sept 1886	S				
Agnes	July 1888	S				
Ursan	Apr. 1889	S				
Clegg	Dec. 1897	S				
Valmot	Nov. 1898	S				
475 BOREL, Oscar, Mrs.	Feb. 1857	Widow				Seamstress
Coralee	Feb. 1880	S				
Sidney	June 1882	S				Drayman
Adam	June 1886	S				
Martial	Sept 1891	S				
476 MITCHELTREE, Emma	Jan. 1846	Widow				
Virgil	July 1874	S				Eng. at Ice Hse.
Horace	July 1875	S				Tinner
Percy	Nov. 1883	S				App. Printing Off.
Nita	Nov. 1885	S				
Lizzie	Dec. 1887	S				
477 ST. MARTIN, August	Aug. 1875	3				Day Laborer
Ada	Sept 1877	3				
Milton	Dec. 1898	S				
478 ORDANEAL, Lilly	Sept 1893	S				Day Laborer
Lily	Sept 1883	S				

JANE STREET (cont.)		Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
480	POLLARD, Thomas	June 1854	7	Miss.	Kentucky	Kentucky	Swamper
	Clara	Feb. 1864	7	Michigan			
	Spencer	Oct. 1896	S				
	James	Nov. 1881	S				Laundry Laborer
	Kate	Sept 1885	S				
	Cassie	Nov. 1887	S				
	Clara	Jan. 1889	S				
481	REYNOLDS, Roland	Oct. 1874	S		Florida		Carpenter
	Ruth	Mar. 1876	S-Sister		Florida		
	Malcolm	Nov. 1880	S-Brother		Florida		Carpenter
	Carrie	Jan. 1892	S-Sister		Florida		
482	STOTT, Charles	Aug. 1834	43	England			Iron Moulder
	Clorinda	Oct. 1840	43	Germany			Capitalist
483	ROBERTS, Peter	Dec. 1858	18	Georgia	Penn.		Steamboating
	Mary	July 1856	18				
	Leonard	July 1883	S				App. Bakery
	John	Apr. 1885	S				
	Peter, Jr.	Aug. 1887	S				
	Hiedra	Mar. 1891	S	}--Twins			
	Hilliard	Mar. 1891	S				
484	VEST, George	Mar. 1837	45	Indiana	Indiana	Tenn.	Swamper
	Harriet	Mar. 1839	45				
	Hattie	Jan. 1880	S				
	Isam J.	Apr. 1883	S				App. Bakery
485	HUGHES, Joseph	Oct. 1860	3		Indiana		Horse Shoe Shop
	Lottie	Aug. 1875	3				
	Alonzo	Feb. 1899	S				
	Vest, George	June 1872	S-Nephew				Swamper
	John	Mar. 1875	S-Nephew				Planeing Laborer
486	MESTAYER, Norbert	Nov. 1864	Widower				
	Donald	Jan. 1885	S				Clerk
	Annette	Sept 1886	S				
	Mabel	Aug. 1888	S				
	Norbert	July 1890	S				
	Percy	Oct. 1891	S				
	Angers, Robert	Dec. 1862	S				

JANE STREET (cont.)		Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
487	LABAUVE, Alcide	Mar. 1852	24				Drummer
	Ephene	Aug. 1854	24				
	Ceasar	July 1878	S				Clerk
	Walter	Mar. 1880	S				Blacksmith
	Armand	Nov. 1883	S				Laborer at Foundry
	Irma	Apr. 1885	S				
	Clay	Oct. 1888	S				
	Romuald	Feb. 1891	S				
	Adolph	Feb. 1893	S				
488	LANE, James R.	Feb. 1855	Widower		France		
	John W.	Jan. 1880	S		New York		Laborer at Ice House
	Mattie	Dec. 1882	S				
	Henry	Feb. 1886	S				
	Marcus	May 1889	S				
	James R.	Aug. 1891	S				
	Willie C.	Dec. 1878	S				
489	VEST, Charles	Oct. 1860	19		Indiana		Planeing Mill
	Louisa	Feb. 1864	19		Canada		
	Lola May	May 1885	S				
	Clifton	Jan. 1889	S				
	Curley	July 1893	S				
	DeWit	Jan. 1897	S				
490	HULIN, Severan	Nov. 1850	38				Planeing Mill
	Clement	Dec. 1851	38				
	Joseph	July 1889	S				Sash Factory
	Paul	Apr. 1883	S				Delivery Wagon Driver
	Vena	May 1889	S				
	Miguez, Joseph	July 1872	S				
	Bertha	Mar. 1896	S-Wiece				
491	NEREAUX, Albert	Sept 1872	7				Carpenter
	Theresa	Oct. 1874	7				
	Joseph	Dec. 1894	S				
	Rena	Mar. 1897	S				
494	ZEHNER, Loy	Jan. 1864	9	Ohio			Grocer
	Lilly	Sept 1878	9				
	Rocy	Oct. 1894	S				
	Volina	Sept 1896	S				
	John	Oct. 1897	S				
	Alma	Dec. 1899	S				

<u>JANE STREET (cont.)</u>		Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
495	LOURD, Mrs. M. Bessie William	Jan. 1850 July 1876 Sept 1897	Widow S S	Montana	S. C. Penn. Penn.	New York	
496	ANGERS, Walter Georgina Gertrude Muriel Vera Greig, Ludovic	Nov. 1879 Aug. 1876 June 1896 Apr. 1898 Apr. 1900 Nov. 1878	5 S S S S-Brother-in-law				Foreman at Foundry Planeing Mill
497	REYNAUD, Leo Cecilia Lee Percy Nereaux, B.	Dec. 1867 Sept 1876 Sept 1894 Dec. 1896 Mar. 1885	8 8 S S S-Son-in-law (sic)		France	Germany	Drayman
<u>FULTON STREET</u>							
498	PARDUE, David Martha	June 1833 Mar. 1846	30 30	S. C. S. C.			Carpenter
499	REYNAUD, Hector Lillian Jessie Lillian	Apr. 1870 Aug. 1874 Dec. 1894 Sept 1896	7 7 S S		France	Germany	Blacksmith
500	REYNAUD, Edwin Margaret Eric Johnson, Eliza William	Oct. 1867 Aug. 1876 Aug. 1896 May 1849 May 1885	5 5 S Widow-Mother-in-law S				Clerk
501	PHILLIPS, Ephrum Lucy Arvill Effie Winnie Alice George Harriet Lucy Willar	June 1850 Dec. 1861 Jan. 1881 June 1883 Jan. 1885 Sept 1889 Jan.. 1881 Feb. 1894 Jan. 1896 May 1899	20 20 S S S S S S S S	Kentucky	Penn.	Ky.	Carpenter Carpenter
502	GIBENS, James Caroline Percy	Nov. 1865 Oct. 1881 Mar. 1900	1 1 S				Laborer at Ice Hse.

FULTON STREET (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
503 ETIENNE, Mrs. Jules	Apr. 1840	Widow	France			
504 CARLIN, William	Oct. 1861	7				Carpenter
Barbara	Apr. 1874	7				
Cappel, Paul	Nov. 1878	S-Boarder				Tinner
Carlin, Hilda	Jan. 1892	S-Boarder				
505 BURROWS, Thomas	July 1837	31		New York		School Teacher
Elina	Dec. 1851	31				
John E.	Feb. 1872	S				
Alice	July 1883	S				
Agnes	Aug. 1886	S				
Witney	Oct. 1888	S				
506 HERPECHE, Xavier	Aug. 1869	10	New York	France	France	Carpenter
Lizzie	Oct. 1870	10	Indiana		Indiana	
Blanche	Mar. 1892	S				
Lawrance	June 1894	S				
Ailene	July 1895	S				
Lee	Sept 1898	S				
Stella	Sept 1899					
507 ESPENAN, Charles	Aug. 1871	3				Grocer
Marie	July 1875	3				
Girdie	Aug. 1898	S				
519 DUGAS, Alvia	Nov. 1866	9				Laborer at Ice Hse.
Annie	Nov. 1871	9				
Bulah	Apr. 1892	S				
Robert	June 1844	S				
Gilbert	Sept 1896	S				
Norbert	May 1898	S				
511 SMITH, Robert	July 1855	18	Scotland			Iron Moulder
Annie	May 1860	18	New York			
Jennie	Oct. 1883	S				
Alex	Oct. 1889	S				
Robert, Jr.	Jan. 1888	S				
Grace	Apr. 1891	S				
512 LAUGHLIN, Frank	Nov. 1857	7				Blacksmith
Mary	June 1870	7				
Kramer	Mar. 1895	S				
Carrie	Oct. 1897	S				
Helen	Jan. 1898	S				

<u>FULTON STREET (cont.)</u>	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
513 MARION, Leon	Apr. 1860	1	France			Speculator
Josephine	Sept 1874	1			France	
Ruteley, Ida Ellen	Mar. 1894	S-Stepdaughter				
Marie A.	July 1896	S-Stepdaughter				
Recurt, Henry	Apr. 1867	S-Boarder			France	Laborer
<u>VINE STREET</u>						
514 HILL, Mrs. Robert	Sept 1868	Widow				
Silema	Oct. 1886	S	Kentucky			
Howard	Jan. 1887	S				
Rina	Jan. 1889	S				
Albert	Aug. 1893	S				
515 STOWITZ, Edward	Mar. 1849	30	N. H.	Md.	Md.	Life Insurance Agent
Frances	Nov. 1867	30	New York			
Loula	Apr. 1880	S	Illinois			
John	Dec. 1886	S	Illinois			
517 ETIENNE, Jules	Sept 1859	10				Grocery Clerk
Azama	Jan. 1860	10				
Amaha	Sept 1891	S				
Leona	Aug. 1893	S				
518 NEAL, Newton	Oct. 1864	S	Miss.	Conn.	Conn.	Carpenter
Mary	Feb. 1877	S-Niece				
<u>HOPKINS STREET</u>						
524 BROUSE, Henry	Sept 1864	14				Laborer
Mathilda	Dec. 1870	14				Seamstress
Nina	May 1895	S				
Emile	Dec. 1897	S				
525 HANDY, Mary	Jan. 1872	Widow				Cook
Charles	Mar. 1886	S				Laborer
Martin	Nov. 1888	S				Yard Boy
Stella	July 1890	S				
Mary	Feb. 1893	S				
Camille	May 1895	S				
Margaret	July 1897	S				
526 LEWIS, Adeline	Nov. 1868	Widow				Washing
Luvina	May 1890	S				
Charlotte	Dec. 1895	S				

<u>HOPKINS STREET (cont.)</u>	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
528 BANNIO, Polo	May 1860	5	Italy			Fruitstand
Lena	Sept 1879	5	Italy			
Donallona, Josephine	July 1889	S-Niece	Italy			
535 CHAISSON, Theophile	Mar. 1853	26				Shoemaker
Anestine	Nov. 1855	26				
Robert	Jan. 1875	S				Grocery Clerk
Leonard	July 1879	S				Painter
Henry	Dec. 1881	S				Day Laborer
Ovillia	May 1885	S				
Mary	Mar. 1888	S				
Agnes	July 1890	S				
Annie	May 1894	S				
536 LANDRY, Edgard	Jan. 1875	1				Printer
Louise	July 1877	1				
537 SIMON, George	Apr. 1844	26	Germany			Foundary Prop.
Julia	Jan. 1854	26		Bavaria	Germany	
Emma	Sept 1880	S	Germany			
Daisy	Dec. 1884	S	Germany			
Minnie	Sept 1887	S	Germany			
Frances	May 1896	S	Germany			
538 KING, Thomas Edmond	May 1822	Widower	Ala.	Va.	Ga.	Statician
539 FULLER, Henry	Oct. 1857	23	Ind.	Pa.	Ohio	Steamboat Clerk
Adeline	Sept 1858	23				
Jerry	Mar. 1879	S		Ind.		Freight Clerk
Cessa	Nov. 1884	S	Texas			
Fuller, Jerry	Nov. 1822	Widower (Father)	Pa.	Miss.	Miss.	
Fuller, Joseph	June 1860	S-Brother	Pa.			Carpenter
<u>CORINNE STREET</u>						
540 GUESS, Willie	Feb. 1868	7				Steamboat
Mary	Nov. 1877	7				Captain
Dorsey, Brown	June 1878	S-Brother-in-law				Machine Shop
Ira	Mar. 1883	S-Sister-in-law				Bottling Works Laborer
541 CARLSON, Clara	Dec. 1857	Widow	England			
Martin	Nov. 1878	S				Carpenter
Effie	Oct. 1880	S				Seamstress
Carl	Sept 1882	S				Laborer

JEFFERSON STREET

	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
552 STOBS, Louis	July 1864	13	Germany			Barber
Paulina	July 1863	13	Germany			
Fernand	Nov. 1889	S	Germany			Laborer
Louisa	Sept 1890	S		Germany	Germany	
Louis	Dec. 1881	S		Germany	Germany	
Lilly	July 1894	S		Germany	Germany	
553 JOSEPH, Abraham	May 1867	7	Syria			Grocer
Sadie	Jan. 1880	7	Syria			
562 WINTERS, Lena A.	July 1876	S	Miss.	Pa.		Grocery Salesman
John B.	Sept 1874	S				Grocery Saleman
564 SOULIER, Marion	Nov. 1842	Widow		France		
(Mary Ann)						
Alfred	Sept 1880	S		France		Druggist
Emanuel	Jan. 1882	S		France		Sawmill Clerk
Camille	May 1875	S		France		
Bertha	Apr. 1877	S		France		
Rita	Dec. 1881	S		France		
Lillian	Jan. 1885	S		France		
563 CRAIG, Annie	Jan. 1845	Widow	Arkansas			
Julian J.	July 1870	S	Arkansas			Insurance Man
Catherine	Mar. 1874	S	Arkansas			
565 KRAMER, Charles C.	Jan. 1858	16	Maryland			Episcopal Clergyman
Jean M.	Nov. 1850	16	South Carolina			
Louis	Nov. 1878	S	South Carolina			

SWAIM STREET

566 ERATH, Victor	Feb. 1854	21	Switzerland			Ice House Prop.
Mary	May 1860	21	Germany			
Annie	Nov. 1879	S		Switz.	Germany	
Victor, Jr.	Aug. 1882	S		Switz.	Germany	Bookkeeper
Alice	Aug. 1884	S		Switz.	Germany	
Alma	Sept 1889	S		Switz.	Germany	

FRENCH STREET

567 MOORE, Nathan	May 1860					
Price, Sarah	Oct. 1870	5-Boarder	Ala.			Washing
Woodson	Nov. 1875	5-Boarder	Ala.			Whitewashing

THE AUTHORS

GLENN R. CONRAD, in his article, "Wilderness Paradise," continues his research in the settlement patterns of the Teche area.

GERTRUDE C. TAYLOR, editor of the *Attakapas Gazette* in "The Storm of '79" brings to light her interest in meteorology, an interest she inherited from her father, a rice farmer of Iberia Parish.

MATHÉ ALLAIN, a native of Morocco and a longtime resident of Louisiana, is an instructor of French at USL. She has long been interested in the history of the Teche Country. For the translation of the *Boulogny Journal*, she has brought to bear her linguistic and historical talents.

PEARL MARY SEGURA concludes her genealogy of the Segura family, a line which began with Francisco Segura, an original Spanish settler, and ends eight generations later.

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Correspondence concerning contributions, books for review, and all editorial matters should be addressed to the Managing Editor, ATTAKAPAS GAZETTE, P. O. Box 40831, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504.

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ROUTE OF THE CATHCART EXPEDITION
THROUGH THE ATTAKAPAS DISTRICT

G U L F

O F

M E X I C O

THE JOURNAL OF JOHN LANDRETH *

Edited and annotated by Dennis Gibson

From November 4, 1818 to February 22, 1820, John Landreth acted as surveyor on an expedition along the coastlines of southern Alabama and Louisiana. This expedition, headed by James Leander Cathcart and James Hutton, United States Navy agents and John Landreth as surveyor, (1) was a result of weaknesses in the country's defense, revealed in the War of 1812 and was directed toward surveying live oak and red cedar timber suitable for construction of naval vessels and repair and modernization of public vessels then in service. (2) Cathcart, who was responsible for a detailed journal and report of the survey, (3) met Landreth in Baltimore where Landreth was purchasing necessary supplies and equipment for the survey. On November 18, 1818, the two sailed for New Orleans, arriving in New Orleans thirty-nine days later (December 27, 1818). On January 4, 1819, the party left by steamboat for Plaquemine where a boat and crew was ready for them. After transporting the boat overland from the Mississippi River to Bayou Plaquemine and after hiring an Indian guide named Charles to pilot them through the Atchafalaya Basin, the party set out for Franklin. (4)

Nothing is known of the previous and subsequent career of John Landreth except that for services as surveyor for the agents he received a salary of \$2,604.11 with \$340.75 for contingencies. He did, however, keep his own journal, the part of which dealing with the party's entrance into the Teche country and surveys northward begins in this issue and continues in the next several issues. This transcription omits those parts of the journey not relative to the Attakapas District.

Monday the 11th of January 1819

We enter the Teche about 2 oclock PM this is a fine bold River about two hundred yards wide in a little while upon steering up the Teche we come to a house the first we have seen since we left Plaquemins here on the left hand side of the Teche as we go up is a settlement of about five or six French family's who cultivate cotton altogether. I went ashore and went to one of their Houses they appear to be hospitable but live in miserable hovels. The

*This transcription is faithful to the text by retaining spelling, capitalization, and punctuation insofar as could be ascertained from the xeroxed copy of the original in Dupre Library, University of Southwestern Louisiana.

1. James Leander Cathcart, James Hutton, and John Landreth were commissioned for this survey by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War and acting Secretary of Navy, November 4, 1818.

2. U. S. Congress, An Act Authorizing the President to Institute Necessary Surveys and to Make Reservation of Such Timber Lands for the Benefit of the Navy. 14th Congress, 2nd Session, 1817, pp. 207-20.

3. For the journal of James Leander Cathcart, see Walter Pritchard, Fred B. Kniffen, and Clair A. Brown, eds., "Journal of James L. Cathcart," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, XXVIII (July, 1945).

4. *Ibid.*

Lands here appear of an inferior quality although they say it is very productive; the Lands appear to be cleared along the River nearly in the same direction and extending back from the River about half a mile this settlement of cleared lands extends about two miles up the left Bank of the River from whence the River turns about WNW and runs in this direction about half a mile and then turns impentible swamp on each side on the South Side Some large Live Oak interspersed among the other growth of timber the North side deep low cypress swamp with now and then a small Live Oak on its margin after getting through this deep low swamp we are again cheered with the sight of another settlement on the left hand side of the River. The Teche is a fine river from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards wide and from three to three and a half fathoms water. water brackish at 4PM got up to Doctr Towles (5) the Doctr lives in a very good House and has a very extensive Plantation he is a native of Virginia and of course knows how to live this is the best looking Plantation I have seen since I left the Mississippi. here we encamp for the night right at the Doctr Landing. I am told on this plantation last year was made one hundred and twenty hogs heads of Sugar and Eight beles of cotton from the labour of sixty bonds and corn more than sufficient for home consumption which will have for sale produce which from the present prices will amount to twenty two thousand dollars.

Tuesday January the 12th 1819

Started this morning from Doctr Towles Landing soon after Midnight and arrived at Franklin the county Town of Attakapas County and Parish of St. Marys soon after day break. Franklin contains about twelve or thirteen dwelling Houses. A Tavern and a Jail the Houses are generally indifferent the

5. Mery E. Sanders, *St. Mary Parish Successions, 1811-1834* (Privately printed, 1972), pp. 69-70.

John Thomas Towles was born in Spotsylvania County, Va., May 8, 1779. He came to St. Mary Parish in 1804. His first wife was Susan Turnbull, born May 16, 1793, at Baton Rouge, and died in St. Mary Parish, April 19, 1817. Dr. Towles then married Ann Alexander Conrad, widow of William Heslet, on October 24, 1818. She was a sister of Frederic D. Conrad of East Baton Rouge Parish and Mery Clara Conrad, wife of David Weeks of New Iberie. *Ibid.*

Susan Turnbull Towles was buried on the Towles plantation. For this story see "Susan's Tombstone" by Morris Repheé, *The Daily Iberian*, September 12, 1971.

Towles' plantation, called "Old Plantation," originally consisted of twenty-five arpents fronting Bayou Teche by a depth of forty arpents. This tract, located about five miles above the junction of the Bayou with the Atchafalaya, was purchased on April 4, 1814, from Philo and Daniel Norton who had in turn bought it from Bertholemy Grevemberg some years earlier. For this transaction see *St. Mary Parish Conveyances*, Book BA, entry 1.

Daniel Norton bought this property from Grevemberg, October 10, 1810. It is described as being the concession which the vendor acquired from the government of Spain and is recorded at Opelousas according to the surveyor's (François Gonsoulin) statement annexed. The property was bordered above by the concession of Dubuclet and below by the lands of the King. Witnesses to the sale were Charles Olivier and Ursin Derby. *St. Martin Parish Conveyances*, Book 1, p. 125.

Between 1818 and 1832, Towles bought lands from his neighbors which, added to "Old Plantation," brought his total land inventory in St. Mary Parish to forty arpents front by forty arpents depth on the west side of Bayou Teche and sixty arpents front by forty arpents depth on the east side. Towles also owned 640 acres of land in Repides Parish. *St. Mary Parish Successions*, No. 232.

Tavern when finished will be a tolerable good House it is kept by a Mr. Reed (6) a native of Virginia a very active accomodating and obliging man and I dare say is disposed to keep a very good House if they had a regular market where he could get supplies. they have one House here of but mean appearance which serves alternately as Court House church and School house they have not preaching here more than once or twice a year and that by some itinerant preacher. the people here have but little chance to get information and of course care but little about it. Money Negroes Sugar and cotton and Lard seems to engross all their time and attention. but I believe if there was ever a majority of real Americans here it would soon be very different—here at Franklin we meet with Mr. James Hutton and here we discharge our Indian Pilot Charles and paid him nine dollars for Piloting us from the Indian Village on Plaquemine to Franklin. I was very much pleased with this Indian Charles he is very willing and obliging and in my opinion very smart and sensible. here I am taken with a smart attack of Dysentery and most of the boats crew are effected with the same complaint, no doubt from the water the waters of the Mississippi having generally that effect on strangers. Mr. Hutton is engaged in trying to get a pilot or guide for our expedition and a quadrant also and laying in provision and as we are here necessarily detained. I shall employ myself in collecting information respecting this country. I shall begin with my own observations on the soil of the Lands on the Teche; as far as I have passed through them they are rather too low but very rich alluvial soil many situations on the river are capable of very high improvement in point of elegance for Houses. The principal crops cultivated here are corn, Sugar and Cotton Rice can be cultivated here to as great advantage as in any part of the United States Tobacco too can be raised here as good and as abundant crops as in any part of America Oats grows very well and produces very luxuriant crops. Wheat has never been tried that I can hear of but from the Soil I am very satisfied that in many parts of this country wheat could be raised to great advantage and I am well satisfied that coffee would grow here as well as it does in any part of the West Indies. for in my opinion where ever sugar can be raised to advantage coffee will grow likewise all the different grasses also can be raised here in great plenty.

I have seen the common white clover in as great perfection in this country as I ever saw it anywhere and I have seen some of the Red Clover and from what little I have seen I am sure it can be raised here to great perfection. the country here also abounds with what they call the Buffelo clover which makes an excellent pasture grass and I have not a doubt would make very fine Hay. this is also a fine country for stock of every kind. Horses Cattle Sheep and Hogs thrive very well in this country and are very easily raised they cost scarcely any expense the winters are so mild and the soil so fertile that there is plenty of food for them all winter in the woods preiries and marshes there are also a great many Deer and Rabbits and squirrels there are also a good many Tigers or Panthers Bears and Wolves and Wild Cats. domestic fowls also thrive very well here such as Turkeys Chickens and Ducks of different kind they Raise but few geese. this country abounds with wild fowl particularly of the aquatic kind I have seen a good many Pertridggs but the numbers of water fowl are almost incredible such as geese Ducks curlews creins Herrons and Pelicans. The waters also everywhere abound with fish up all the Rivers and Bayous and Lakes there are plenty of Red or Buffelo fish and

cut fish of great size and the coast of the Gulph of Mexico quite convenient to this country abounds with fish of the first quality Sheeps Head Drums Trout Mackael Buffalo and Mullet and plenty of as fine green Turtle as any in the world and few countries on Earth excel it for oysters and as to health I heard but little complaint but of one pucillry disorder and that simple bilious which is almost universal throughout this country every fall but seldom proves mortal Malignant fevers or Epidemics of any kind seldom make their appearances here and inflammatory complaints are scarce (7) known in this place

and Pulmonary complaints never known to take their rise here nor known at all unless carried into the country. The Rheumatism and gravel are strangers here. the waters of the Mississippi being specific for the gravel and even when calculi is formed will often give considerable Relief Dysentery and Diarrheas common complaints in this country but seldom are Malignant or prove mortal; this is certainly a Rich country and all it wants to make it a happy country in my opinion is a number of industrious well informed inhabitants.

Sugar and Cotton being the Staple crops of this country at present. I will give a short sketch of the mode of planting each. after the Land is well broke and prepared and made level they then run furrows clear across the field about two feet apart and about four inches Deep in which they lay their seed cane length ways overlapping each cane so that there may be no vacancy's left they then cover it with Hoes (8) about two inches deep leaving the furrows rather hollow above the cane. as soon as the cane comes up generally they begin to work it with the Hoes untill it gets about a foot in height they they commence plowing it and generally plow it about twice and hoe it afterwards untill it gets to about two feet in height then they let it stand untill it is fit to cut if the land is good and the Season favorable it will often bear a second cutting and will produce a Saving crop the second time one hand on an average is allowed twenty three arpents or acres of Sugar cane to tend it

Cotton is planted six feet apart one way and about 20 inches the other. and it is allowed that one good hand will tend nine acres of cotton untill it is fit to pick out but the same hands that tends a crop of cotton cannot pick it out it is allowed upon an average that the cotton crop tended by Seven hands will require ten to pick it out and secure it and it is always understood that the same hands which tend a crop of sugar

or cotton shall at the same time tend a crop of corn sufficient for home consumption Some Irish Potatoes are made in this country but abundant crops of sweet potatoes are made very good Flax has been made here but the cultivation of that article is but little attended to

Average crops of the Attakapas country

First quality Lands will yield to the arpent or acre	
in sugar	3000 lb.
Second quality Do	2500
Cotton First quality Lands	1000 lb.
Second quality Do.	800
Corn First quality Lands	60 bushels
Second quality Do	from 40 to 50 bushels

7. Scarce: not a variant spelling but probably "scarce."

8. Hoes: dialectical form of boe. Hoe became the accepted form about 1755.

Prices of Lands on the Teche Attakapas

First quality of Lands per arpent or acre improved	16 dollars
Some from superior improvements and situations high as	30 & 40 dollars
First quality unimproved generally	10 dols
Second quality improved from	5 to 10 dols
Second quality unimproved	4 dols
Government Lands of course unimproved gov't. price	2 dols

Prices current of Stock etc in the Attakapas generally

Good American Saddle or Carriage Horse	200 dols
Good Criol work Horse	from 80 to 120 dols
Mule unbroke 60 dols and broke	80 dols
Cow and calf	20 dols
Oxen per yoke well broke to work	65 dols
A good beef cow or Steer common size	15 to 25 dols
Pork green in the fall or winter	6 dols per C
Pork small for Table use	6 cents per lb
Beef per pound fresh	4½ cents
Mutton per lb Do 8 cents the mutton remarkably fine	
Sheep per head generally about 4 dols	

Corn per bushel generally about	75 cents
Flour per barrel generally about	10 dols
Pork per barrel generally about	18 dols
Beef per barrel	12 dols
Hides Slaughter green (9) large from 112½ cts to 150 cts and 2 dols per hide	
Low leather about 20 cts per pound and upper leather in proportion this is one of the finest countries on Earth for Tanners	
Bacon per pound generally about	16 cents
Potatoes sweet per bushel	25 cts.
Potatoes Irish scorch intirely regulated by the N Orleans market	
Butter per pound in summer 25 cents in winter 50 cents	
Cheese per pound generally	25 cents
Suger per C. wt. generally at	10 dols
Cotton Past year clean for market per C. wt.	30 dols
Cotton this present year 1819	25 dols falling
Turkeys a piece	\$1.75
Ducks 25 cents Dung hill Fowls	25 cents
Geese scorch 75 cents	Eggs generally 25 cents per dozen
Shoes mens per pair 3.50 cts	
Women morocco Shoes \$1.50	

Current prices of Slaves at this time Jany 1819

Male Slaves Prime Hands	1800 dols
Male Slaves ordinary	1200 dols
Female Slaves Prime	1000 dols
Female Do Ordinary	800 dols

But before I left this country the fell end felling price of cotton hed considerably reduced the price of Slaves.

Current Prices of Labour end wages of Slaves

Male Slaves per day prime hands, \$1 dol per month, \$25 dols end when hired by the year 200 dols per annum

Male Slaves ordinary hands per day 75 cts per month 20 dols and per annum 150 dols.

Female Slaves ordinary per month 12 dols. per annum 120 dols

Boys end girls in proposition to their age end what they can do

I find I have neglected putting down the price of a very important article that is salt; Salt generally about 112½ per bushel end from the many excellent Salt Springs found in this country (10) end from the number of Salt works now establishing in different parts of this country I expect in a short time the article of Salt will be very cheap; I find also that I have neglected to put down the price of Hogs alive but from the low price of green Pork I suppose they can be bought very low

The Soil or clay of this country makes very good Bricks et any rate they are handsome Brick being of a very red colour end they can be made sold here et ten end twelve dollars per thousand

Mechanic's Wages

Carpenters per Day 3 dols: per month 60 dols end found

Bricklayers for laying bricks per thousand 3 dols

Brick makers for Moulding Bricks per thousand 2 dols

Black Smiths for a good narrow ex \$3.50

For a good broad ex 10 dols a common plow 10 dols

Teylors for making a coat 8 dols end other things in proportion

Shoemakers one dollar per pair for making common Shoes

School Masters Common English 3 dols per month each Scholer

Surveyors Wages are here fixed by the Law of the State et 25 cents

per acre or eprent the Surveyor finding chain carrying etc

end four Dollars for every plot they make large end small end

a dollar for each post they settle as corner posts. for the

running of about four hundred end Eighty poles the surveyor et

all expense they have about ten dols there are good wages

but badly regulated. I have now gone through giving as full a statement of the Attakapas Settlement on the Teche as I was able to collect both from observation end information. my health being bad while here

10. Salt was considered an important commodity because of the demand for it as a preservative. At that time salt was obtained through the evaporative process from water from salt springs. As early as 1812, salt production was going on at Petite Anse Island, then called McCell's Island, now Avery Island.

On Oct. 17, 1810, McCell bought 400 acres on Petite Anse Island from Thomas Loveless; October 19, 1810, he bought 400 acres from William Smith end Josiah French; end March 1, 1812, 560 acres from Jacques Fontenette. These transactions are found in St. Martin Conveyances, Book 25, No. 19; Book, 25, No. 130; end Book 27, No. 17.

St. Martin Parish records also indicate that McCell's son-in-law, Isaac Randolph, end Hugh Randolph were engaged in salt production with McCell from 1813 to 1818.

In 1818, William Stone end John C. Marsh of Rebwey, N.J., purchased more than a thousand arpents from McCell on Petite Anse Island. This tract was part of the land McCell had purchased from David end John Heys in 1810. Besides the land, the sale included all improvements, buildings end selines, end other appertences. This sale is recorded in St. Mary Mortgage Record B-A, 1811, pages 267-268.

(33) and my stay very limited however from subsequent observations and information I find and believe the afore going observations to be very correct. And from what I have said it will appear that I think the Attakapas Countries one of the finest countries in the world. I will at once say this that Selves can be employed here to greater advantage than any where else I have ever seen. and here were their Masters so disposed they have it in their power to treat them better and reap greater advantages from their labour than in any other part of America that I have ever been in. but this country is not Paradies nor Caneen altho it might be made to resemble both very much. altho at present it has very little the appearance of either. No country has more natural advantages for gardening here they might have almost every kind of vegetable every month in the year with a little care and industry but both are much wanting with respect to gardens and in general garden vegetables are scarce. here they can have almost all the Tropical fruits in great perfection and here they have strawberries, plums and some cherries but not in the greatest perfection Peaches here are so abundant and of an excellent flavour apples are scarce and not easily brought to perfection altho some are raised here tolerable good. but in this place as yet they have never thirsted after the Tree of Knowledge were this Tree once cultivated carefully and generally this country might be brought to resemble an Earthly Paradise till then it will be reverse of the picture. This country is also the very climate and situation for Bees the mild winters and early buds and Blossoms or rather the continued succession of Blossoms afford a continual supply of fine feed for Bees yet they are by no means much attended to. This is also one of the finest grazing countries on Earth here black Cattle abound and are raised and kept at almost no expense and yet here Milk and Butter is scarcer than anywhere in the world I have ever been for in this country a taste for good living has not kept pace with their increase in wealth. the great bulk of the inhabitants being Creoles of the country have not inherited from their Father who were generally poor either a Taste for seeking after knowledge or good living here they generally live in miserable log Huts filled in with clay not sufficient to Shelter them from the Rain. The only prevailing thirst of this country appears to be the accumulation of wealth for the purpose of possessing Slaves. the Base of every happy country. And in my opinion this will be the situation of this might be happy country while the prices of Sugar and Cotton keeps high. but were Sugar to get down to six or Eight Dollars per hundred and Cotton to ten Dollars per hundred then I think they would Still have a considerable surplus of money and then they would look for some other objects to lay it out upon they would then cultivate their Lands differently they would then cultivate an abundance of the necessaries of Life which are now much neglected they would then treat the Slaves they possess with more humanity and feed and cloth them much better and build themselves good genteel and comfortable Houses for themselves and their servants to live in. But the only thing to make this a truly desirable and happy country would be a great influx of American Citizens from the Old States into this country who would cultivate good morals and set good examples by building churches and have the gospel preached every where. throughout the country where it is now totally neglected. and build Academies and schools for the instruction of youth then and never till then with an enlightened inhabitants this could scarce fail of being a happy country for it certainly possesses the means in a superior degree. The internal annoyances to happiness in this country are numerous the Wild beast of the woods injure and destroy a great many calves Sheep and Hogs but this is only a partial evil for as the country gets thicker settled this

trouble will cease. but a more dreadful thought at present not so apparently formidable an Enemy are the Moschettos Gnats and Ticks which will exist as a nuisance while the waters in the Teche continue to flow

(TO BE CONTINUED)

LE MARIN BRETON*

Submitted by Irene Whitfield Holmes and Gayle Calais Guidry

“La voi-le est à la gran-de hu-ne,” dis-

ait un Bre-ton à ge-noux. “Je

pars pour cher-cher la for-tu-ne qui ne veut

pas ve-nir à nous. Je re-vien-drai bien-tôt j’es-

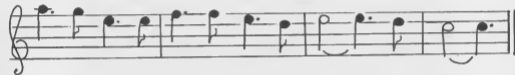
père; en at-ten-dant pri-ez pour moi

*Of this song, Mrs. Holmes explains:

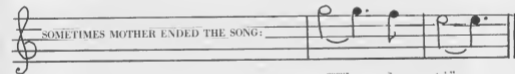
In the section of Lafayette Parish called “Mouton Switch,” the location of a spur of the Southern Pacific Railroad, my mother, nee Yvonne Mouton (1880-1966), learned numerous French songs from her father, Anthony Mouton, among which was the above-cited song. Though neither she nor her father ever saw printed copies of the songs, many descendants of Acadians knew all or parts of them.



jus— qu'à mon re — tour, ma bon ne mè — re, mon



âme à Dieu, mon âme à Dieu, mon coeur à toi."



SOMETIMES MOTHER ENDED THE SONG:

coeur à toi."

II

"Pour ren-dre le sort fa-vor-a-ble," chant-aient les ma-rins à loi-sir,
 "Il faut ren-dre son ame au die-ble, et li-vre son coeur au plei-sir."
 Mais lui, songe-ant e sa chau-mie-re, plains da ten-dressa et plain da foi,
 il re-pe-tait, "Ma bon-ne me-ra, mon ame a Dieu, mon ama a Dieu, mon coeur e toi."

III

Er-rent de ri-vage au ri-ve-ge, en-fin il re-massa un tre-sor,
 Puis il re-tour-na au vil-la-ge, c'est pour sa me-re tout son or.
 Mais il lit ces mots sur la pier-ra, "Je pers aus'si, mon fils, pleins-moi,
 Mais dans le ciel comme sur la ter-ra, mon ama a Dieu, mon ame a Dieu, mon coeur a toi."

OPELOUSAS AND THE ALABAMA IMMIGRANTS 1763-1766

By Carl A. Brasseaux

The cession of trans-Appalachian Louisiana to Great Britain through the Treaty of Paris (1763) compelled the French residents of Mobile, Fort Tombekbe, and Fort Toulouse to choose between submission to English rule or abandonment of their homes and relocation in French territory west of the Mississippi River. (1) Many Alabama settlers opted for the second choice, ultimately establishing themselves in the Opelousas and Attakapas posts.

Anticipating the settlers' reaction to the cession, the French government had formulated, in February 1763, a plan for evacuating the Alabama posts and redistributing the French population. (2) The French crown instructed Director general Jean-Jacques Blaise d'Abbadie, who had been transferred to Louisiana from France in February 1763, to supervise the cession, to grant the settlers absolute freedom to remain under "English domination." (3) Colonists wishing to relocate "on some French colony," however, would be transported with their slaves and other movable property to the "French colony of their choice" at royal expense. Upon arrival at their destination, the colonists would be given land grants equivalent to the Alabama properties which they had abandoned. In addition, the crown promised the transplanted colonists material assistance—particularly tools to clear the concessions—as well as a daily ration "for one year after their arrival in the colony." (4)

The foregoing resettlement policy seemed destined for success when, in mid-March 1763, Minister of Marine Etienne-Francois, duc de Choiseul-Stainville, ordered D'Abbadie to give the evacuation program top priority; (5) circumstances in Louisiana, however, militated against the project's implementation. For example, upon arrival at New Orleans in late June 1763, (6) D'Abbadie found the government demoralized, corrupt, and hopelessly understaffed. Moreover, the governmental warehouses and treasury were nearly empty. (7)

1. For a detailed study of the negotiations culminating in the cession of eastern Louisiana to Great Britain, see E. Wilson Lyon, *Louisiana in French Diplomacy* (Norman, Okla., 1934).

2. Memoir to serve as instructions for Mr. D'Abbadie, director-general of Louisiana, February 10, 1763. France. Archives Nationales, Archives des Colonies, Series C 13e (Louisiane: correspondance generale), volume 43, folios 220-224. Hereafter cited as AC, C 13e, with volume and folio numbers.

3. Memoir to serve as instructions, February 10, 1763. AC, C 13e, 43:220vo.

4. *Ibid.*

5. Choiseul to D'Abbadie, March 16, 1763. France. Archives Nationales, Archives des Colonies, Series B (correspondance envoyee), volume 116, folio 581. Hereafter cited as AC, B with volume and folio numbers. D'Abbadie to Choiseul, March 24, 1763. AC, C 13e, 43:227-229.

6. D'Abbadie arrived at New Orleans on June 29. Louis Billouart de Kerlarrec to Choiseul, July 4, 1763. AC, C 13e, 43:206-207.

7. Carl A. Brasseaux, "L'Officier du plume: Denis Nicolas Foucault, commissaire-ordonnateur of French Louisiana, 1762-1769," (MA thesis, University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1975), pp. 36-47.

Finally, Governor Louis Billouart de Kerlerec, who had been recalled to France to face charges of corruption, prolonged his sojourn in Louisiana by refusing to invest D'Abbadie with executive authority until the arrival of English representatives at New Orleans in mid-October. (8) As a consequence, the director-general could bring only very limited resources to bear against the problem of French refugees.

Although his efforts to evacuate the Alabama settlements were hamstrung by material shortages, D'Abbadie nevertheless managed to conduct the operation with remarkable efficiency. D'Abbadie launched the general evacuation program in mid-October by formulating with Kerlerec a troop withdrawal plan in mid-October. (9) This plan was forwarded to Pierre Annibal Develle who, with Rene Jean Gabriel Fazende, commissary at Mobile, transferred the Mobile post to English authorities. (10)

Further actions, however, were postponed until D'Abbadie's arrival at Mobile in late October. (11) Upon arrival at the principal Alabama post, the director-general convoked an Indian congress to announce the cession of trans-Appalachian Louisiana to Britain. (12) Because of the Indians' intense opposition to the cession, D'Abbadie, in late November, capitalized upon the presence of numerous Choctaw chiefs at the assembly to evacuate Fort Tombekbe. (13)

Removal of the garrison from the remaining installation, Fort Toulouse, however, proved far more difficult, because the fort was manned primarily by second-generation soldier-settlers who enjoyed extensive blood and business ties with local Creek Indians. (14) Inevitable Indian opposition to the garrison's removal, however, was overshadowed by the threat of a possibly violent confrontation with the English. While negotiating the transfer of Fort Toulouse with Major Robert Farmer, the English commander demanded French guarantees against Indian raids on the English occupation force. (15) When D'Abbadie protested that he was powerless to control the Creek nation, Major Farmer threatened to arrest as prisoners of war the Fort Toulouse garrison "if they descended [to Mobile] before

6. Carl A. Bresseaux, trans. and ed., *A Comporotive View of Franch Louisiano, 1699 and 1762: The Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville and Jean-Jacques Bloise d'Abbadie Journals* (Lafayette, La., 1979), p. 102. Kerlerec to Choiseul, October 16, 1763. AC, C 13e, 43:211.

9. Kerlerec to Choiseul, October 20, 1763. AC, C 13a, 43:214.

10. Account of the cession of Mobile and its dependencies to Robert Farmer, commander of His Britannic Majesty's troops, October 20, 1763. AC, C 13e, 43:284-285vo.

11. Bresseaux, ed., *A Comporotive View of French Louisiano*, p. 103. Kerlerec to Choiseul, October 20, 1763. AC, C 13a, 43:214.

12. D'Abbadie to Kerlersc, November 6, 1763. AC, C 13a, 43:235-236.

13. D'Abbadie to Kerlersc, November 6, 1763. AC, C 13e, 43:235-235vo.

14. D'Abbadie to Choiseul, January 10, 1764. AC, C 13e, 44:25-25vo. For a history of Fort Toulouse, see Denis Thomas, "Fort Toulouse: The French Outpost at the Alabama, 1717-1763," *Alabama Historical Quarterly*, XXII (1960), 141-230.

15. D'Abbadie to Choiseul, January 10, 1764. AC, C 13a, 44:22vo.

the English garrison arrived there." (16)

Defusing this potentially explosive situation, D'Abbadie lamented, "required greater circumspection than I can describe. . . ." (17) As the director-general now lacked the means of supporting the garrison, he ordered the officers and reserves to abandon the post, "preferring to see this garrison as prisoners of war at Mobile than to allow them to die of hunger at the post. . . ." (18) Twenty troops were, nevertheless, ordered to man the fort until the arrival of the English occupational force. (19) This compromise measure proved unnecessary, however, as the powerful Creek tribe refused to permit the English occupation of Fort Toulouse. Thus, in early December, the entire contingent of Fort Toulouse settlers retired to Mobile in the company of Creek chiefs Tamatlé and Toupalge and their "principal warriors." (20)

Once in Mobile, the displaced Frenchmen faced the choice of residing in West Florida under English domination, or migrating to French territory. Because of English efforts to strip the Alabama settlers of their property rights, (21) as well as Farmar's abortive threats, most former Fort Toulouse residents—including the Fontenot, LaFleur, Doucet, Lagrange, Bonin and Brignac families (22)—resolved to migrate to French Louisiana. Resettlement on the Mississippi River's west bank was made particularly attractive by the director-general's resettlement program, which was outlined by D'Abbadie in a communique to Choiseul:

. . . I shall furnish them with boats necessary to transport their goods; I shall grant them lands along the Mississippi River's right bank; and, in accordance with your views, My Lord, regarding new settlements, they [the land grants] will be as near as possible to New Orleans and other existing posts, such as Allemands and Pointe Coupee. (23)

Having committed themselves to the colonization program, the Fort Toulouse settlers apparently sailed to New Orleans with D'Abbadie aboard the *Salomon* in early January 1764. (24) Once in the colonial capital, the director-general provided the refugees with transportation to Pointe Coupee, where they arrived in early March. (25) The former Fort

16. *Ibid.*, 44:23.

17. *Ibid.*, 44:26.

18. D'Abbadie to Kerlerrec, November 6, 1763. AC, C 13a, 43:237vo.

19. *Ibid.*

20. D'Abbadie to Kerlerrec, December 1763. AC, C 13a, 43:276.

21. D'Abbadie to Choiseul, January 10, 1764. AC, C 13a, 44:21-33.

22. Muster Roll of the Alebeme Garrison, March 1, 1762. AC, D 2c, 52:n.p.

23. D'Abbadie to Choiseul, January 10, 1764. AC, C 13a, 44:23vo.

24. Bresseaux, ed., *A Comparative View of French Louisiana*, p. 103.

25. Jean-Baptiste Fontenot Baptismal Record, March 6, 1764. Records of St. Francis Catholic Church of Pointe Coupee, Item 1, p. 256. Record on deposit at the Catholic Life Center, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. See also Jacqueline O. Vidrine and Elaine G. Puchan, "The First Fontenot Families," *Louisiana Genealogical Register*, 22 (1975), 367-388; 23 (1976), 122-123.

Toulouse settlers, however, remained at Pointe Coupee only a short while. Apparently unwilling to integrate themselves into the post's emerging plantation economy, the refugees migrated to the newly established Opelousas post, whose undeveloped expanses more closely resembled their former frontier environment. (26) In Opelousas, approximately fifty Alabamons were settled "on the right bank" of Bayou Courtableau, near present-day Washington. There, they constituted a distinct community and were enumerated as such in the 1766 census. (27)

The number of Alabama immigrants was augmented in late 1764 by the arrival of the Gregoire Guillory family. Like many Mobile residents, Guillory was stripped of his property by Farmer's ordinances and consequently refused to submit to British rule, and, in late fall travelled to Opelousas "in order to form a settlement. . . ." (28) Shortly after his arrival at Opelousas, the Mobilian "provided himself with an order from Mr. [Louis] Pellerin, commandant of the said place, dated November 31, 1764, whereby he was permitted to choose a tract of land, and to settle himself thereon, and Mr. [Jacques] Courtableau, captain of the quarter was enjoined to assist . . . [Guillory] in the choice of the said land. . . ." (29) After inspecting available properties, Guillory selected the recently abandoned Francois Prevost *dix* Collet vacherie and, in mid-February 1765, the six-arpent grant was confirmed to him by the Superior Council. (30)

Guillory, however, like the Fort Toulouse refugees, was unwilling to remain on his original grant. In December 1766, Guillory requested a ten-arpent concession on Bayou Boeuf. (31) The Fort Toulouse immigrants, on the other hand, quickly occupied lands along Bayou Cocodrie and its tributaries, and, by 1782 their holdings were scattered from Grand Prairie to "Prairie des Cannes" and "Prairie Bayou Chicot." (32) A list of these soldiers-turned-settlers follows below.

MUSTER ROLL FOR THE FORT TOULOUSE GARRISON

March 1, 1762

AC, D 2c, 52:n.p.

Officers

Lanoe
La Grandcour
Beaudin

26. Jean-Baptiste Fontenot Baptismal Record.

27. Jacqueline K. Vidrine, *Some Late Eighteenth-Century Louisianians* (Lafayette, La., 1973), pp. 126-129.

28. Jacqueline O. Vidrine, trans., "The Baptiste Guillory Land Grant." (Unpublished manuscript).

29. *Ibid.*

30. *Ibid.*

31. *Ibid.*

32. *American State Papers*, II, 644, 813, 826, 832.

*Sergeant**Company*

Le Kart

Grandmaison

Corporal

Pierre Doucet dit Maurice

Murat

Drummer

Jean Bureau dit La Violette

Monberaut

Gentleman Cadet

Achard

Dautrive

Cadet

Villiers

Grandmaison

Fusilliers

Demoly

David

Gisclair

Grandmaison

Alexandre Royeaux

Chavoye

Guillaume Pivotau

Pierre Fontenau

Grandpre

Jean Baptiste Jacques

Pierre Andre LeFleur

Grandchamp

Louis Boulange

Jean Lagrange

Grandchamp

Pierre Luquet dit St. Eustache

Pierre Renaud

Antoine Bonin

Jacques LeFleur

Bonnuille

Jean Baptiste LeFleur

Jean Meois dit L'Etonnant

Francois Boissenot

Jean Louis Fontenau

Favrot

Simon Brignac

Pontalba

Jean Baptiste Lamber

Michel Brignac

Philippe Fontenau

Aubry

Joseph Fontenau

DeTrent

Fusilliers

	<i>Company</i>
Jacques Brignac	Villemont
Louis Pagot	Dutillet
Antoine Bonin	Populus
Pierre Lamare	Legotrais
Claude Cervraise	Derazola
Jacques Labutte	
Henry Fontenau	Artaud
Simon Doucet	Villiers
Joseph Cervraise	
Mathurin Casseberque	Monberaut

New Troops Serving as Volunteers Without Pay

Pierre Luquet, fils	Monberaut
Paul Bonin, fils	
Philippe Fontenau, fils	Monberaut
Louis Boissinot	

ALABAMONS OR NEW OPELOUSAS

On the Right Bank

1766 Census

Juan Luis Fontenau	Widow Luisa Henrique
Pedro Fontenau	Pedro Doucet
Carlos Labot	Juan Andres LaFleur
Widow Maria Bissan	Santiago LaFleur
Joseph Fontenau	Baptista LaFleur
Baptista Fontenau	Santiago Brignac
Miguel Brignac	Phelipe Fontenau
Henrique Fontenau	



A Gift to Sarah—This three-story Louisiana raised cottage with its thick brick walls below and cypress siding above reflects some of the Spanish Colonial influence as well as the neo-classical. Bricks on the porch floor and brick columns showing the loam mortar in places are the original.

FOR YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW

It's an old house in Franklin, Louisiana. It stands in simple elegance in a setting that seems untouched except for the inevitable encroachment that has marked progress of the times. In quiet dignity it seems to hold within the secrets of the past—stories of the laughter and the tears, the loves and perhaps the hatred, the successes and the defeats of the generations who stored them there.









Arches are carried through the front door into the front entry hall which leads to parlor on one side and dining room on the other side. Each of these two rooms has a fireplace with mantels of heart cypress. The front hall leads to a wider back hallway, from which a stairway, unique in that each of its four hand-carved cypress newel posts is different, leads to the second floor.

From 1837 to 1847 this dining room (above) was used as an office for a bank. The present room was made from two rooms of the original house.

YESTERDAY

One hundred forty-seven years ago, John Hartman brought his bride, Sarah Knight, to this house, after their marriage on October 9, 1832. It was his wedding gift to her, one they did not enjoy for long, for two years before Hartman died in 1839, he and his wife gave up the place. Whatever their life together was like in the short time they lived here is buried in the pages of the past. Only one story has come down to the present, and that is that on his way to the Alamo in 1836, David Crockett visited the Hartmans in this house.

In 1837, the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company acquired the place and opened the first bank in St. Mary Parish with offices in the part that is now the dining room. The bank remained there for ten years.

In 1848 Dr. James Smith bought the property. During the Civil War, it is said, the Smiths did not occupy the house; instead, Union General Godfrey Weitzel and staff headquartered upstairs and kept their horses downstairs. Dr. Smith had a large family, among whom was a son, Henry D. Smith, who became a judge. Upon the death of his father, Judge Smith and his family occupied the house until his death in 1917.

After Judge Smith's death his widow sold the house to Joseph Bourg who kept it only for a short while. In 1918 George Palfrey bought the place and he and his wife, the daughter of Dr. William Gorgas of Panama Canal fame, made their home there for six years.





Upstairs front hall looks toward upper gallery through arch-framed doors of a different design from those below. Wavy glass panels are also original ones.

A partially enclosed stairway leads to the third floor, a large dormitory-like room which, partitioned into cubicles, was once the sleeping quarters for the boys in the Smith families. At present the Allains are renovating and redecorating this room.

By Gertrude Taylor

Photos by Glenn R. Conrad

TODAY AND TOMORROW

In 1924 Paul Kramer acquired the house and did a complete renovation and restoration, adding a sun porch to the left of the living room.

In 1954, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allain purchased the house from Kramer's widow, and they have lived there ever since. They too, have made some changes in the rear of the house to accommodate their several children. They are presently renovating the third floor to make even more room for another generation.

It is only because the sturdiness provided by the builder—fourteen-inch solid brick outer and center walls with the floor resting on four-by-fourteen-inch timbers—and the tender care that occupants have given to it that the structure has withstood the onslaught of time and service. Only bare historical fact concerning the house has been recorded. What life was to the people who lived there in earlier times remains unknown.

BOULIGNY'S ACCOUNT OF THE FOUNDING OF NEW IBERIA

By Mathé Allain

(Continued from Vol. XIV, No. 2)

The next month must have been a busy one for Spaniards and slaves alike, and it is hardly surprising that Bouligny did not report again until March 17, when his enthusiasm for the new site continued unabated:

My dear sir:

When the huntsman returned to New Orleans, I had the honor of informing you that I had arrived twelve leagues from the Teche, near a little Chitimacha village whose beautiful location and fertile lands seemed to me quite favorable to establish these people both for agriculture and cattle raising.

In my opinion, it would be difficult to find a place that includes so many advantages. There are groves of trees in those twelve leagues, but it will be easy to settle some two hundred families on both sides of the Teche by giving each family a six-arpent frontage. It will be possible to put more than 24,000 arpents into cultivation without cutting a single tree, and still preserve a prairie huge enough for numerous cattle.

We are twelve leagues more or less, along the Teche, from the Presbytère where Mr. DeClouet lives. In the area there are thirty-five or forty landowners who will be able to raise as many cattle or more as before, but whose crops will be much reduced because they will have fewer hands: the area of cultivable prairies is much larger in their region than here.

Mr. Flamand and Mr. Henderson have been occupied continuously in providing themselves with provisional shelter against the weather. I would otherwise send Your Lordship the maps they have drawn from the entrance of Plaquemine to here. The maps are not perfectly accurate about distances; one of them estimated distances, the other measured a watch in hand. Nevertheless these maps will give Your Lordship a complete knowledge of the immense estuaries, lakes and canals that the Mississippi floods have formed for the Atchafaleya in the twenty-five or thirty leagues there might be, as the crow flies, from here to the river.

Mr. Colet, [16] an early settler of this same area, told me that the shoreline runs practically parallel to the Teche and lies some three or four leagues to the southwest. The shore, however, can only be reached on foot by a strip of land three or four leagues below this spot because the remaining countryside is low and impassable.

Various people have assured me that one could reach my plantation from here through Baratarie in only three or four days by way of navigable bayous and inlets without going into the sea and without encountering strong currents either coming or going. Such easy navigation would enable us to establish rapid communications less costly than through the Atchafaleya and Plaquemine.

I sent for an Opelousas hunter named Bertalémi [17] who is said to make that trip frequently. As soon as he arrives I will send him and Mr. Flemend to explore the route, map it clearly, and report fully to Your Lordship. Celvert's boat sailed to the sea from Beretarie Lake and entered the large river into which this Teche empties. He went seven or eight leagues down from where I am now.

16. Joseph Prévost dit Colet had come from Illinois. He became a major Attekepes landholder and died in 1806.

17. Barthélémi could be the Gaspard Berthalémy listed with the Attakapas militia for 1774. Mary Elizabeth Sanders, comp., *Records of Attokopos District, Louisiana, 1739-1811* (n.p., 1962), p. 43.

The prosperity and growth of this new town, as of the settlers already established at the Opelousas, Vermilion, and the Attakapas, depends on a convenient outlet which will allow them to export their crops and which will encourage traders to come here to buy their goods and to sell them what they need. I will tend to this important task and will communicate to Your Lordship any discovery which might be made.

A few days after we arrived, I had sowed the hemp, flax, wheat, and barley Your Lordship gave me. The last two germinated well and are over six inches high, but the hemp and flax did not, probably because the seeds were old. Others who have tried growing them here assure me both normally grow quite well. The Malagans build their hopes on the wheat rather than the other crops because they are experienced in this cultivation. Should Your Lordship receive wheat from Spain, I beg you to save some for these families because the grain I brought is in short supply.

Should it please Your Lordship to send me the Granadens, I will establish them where they can cultivate flax and hemp next year. If they arrive in September or October of this year and bring fresh hemp seed, I will take care of the crop. If it does well, as I hope, I will distribute it to the others to encourage this important cultivation. It would provide much impetus if the farmers could sell their crop during the first years at a price rather advantageously fixed. Your Lordship might wish to raise this point with the authorities, if convenient.

Until now, the families have remained here. Each of them now has a hut built of sticks stuck in the ground and covered with palm-trees. I helped them to build them by giving them Negroes and now they are moving to their own land. As soon as they are established, I will distribute enough food to last till the end of September and whatever else I think necessary. As soon as I am more organized, I will send Your Lordship a detailed account of the expenses together with the others incurred so far.

I bought thirty-two teams of oxen, ten wild, the other twenty-two tame, the last at forty-to-fifty pesos; six mares at fourteen pesos; and many pigs and chickens. That cost and the other expenses incurred, I will add to the private account of the families to whom they will be distributed. In the meantime, I will use the oxen to plow the land and pull the wood from the cypress grove.

Monsieur DeClouet who sold me these animals assured me I could not have purchased them more conveniently, but that I should buy a cattle ranch with 500 or 1,000 head of cattle where Your Lordship would get all the animals needed for future establishments. I will make no such decision without the approbation and good pleasure of Your Lordship, but I did write him to find out what cattle would cost. I intend to inform Your Lordship of it, but have no answer as yet.

The grass here is so thick, that a single team of oxen—which I intended to give each family—cannot open the prairie. I therefore had eight or ten oxen ploughed for each family to help them and enable them to raise rice and maybe a little tobacco this year.

I told Mr. DeClouet to send me any poor farming families from the Opelousas and Attakapas. I will establish them like the others, as Your Lordship intends.

While exploring the big river, I found four German families living in dire poverty and misery. I told them to come here where I would establish them with the others.

Besides the Negroes I mentioned to Your Lordship, before leaving the city, I rented from Mr. Arnould a certain Bastien whom I use as master for the boat I kept here and to bring me what I need from the Attakapas.

Before leaving the city, I also entered into a contract with Dublin, a master ironsmith and a good man, who came with me to do whatever is necessary in exchange for his rations and forty pesos a month. He is indispensable because much of the iron implements cannot be used unless tempered again.

The Malagans eagerly asked for Spanish ploughs. If there is one in the

warehouse, I would be most grateful if Your Lordship were to send it to me. I would have the blacksmith make more from that model because that type of plough will enable the farmers, once the prairie is opened, it will be possible to plough with one team only. It would be more convenient than the local ploughs which necessitate at least three teams.

So far, the Negroes have accomplished the following: they have helped each family to build a hut on its land; they have erected two provisional warehouses covered with palmettos, they have built also a hut covered with sticks for Mr. Flemend and Don Juan Tala, one for Mr. Henderson, one for the blacksmith (which includes his shop) and another for the soldiers; they have ploughed twelve or fifteen arpents for the families; they have cut fifty eighteen-foot-long pieces from the cypress grove; they have built a large coal oven; they have erected two fences on each side to enclose the animals; and they have cut logs for a bridge that will enable us to take the animals easily across the Teche, which is 240 feet wide.

Mr. Flemend and Henderson have worked zealously and actively, but I do not think that during the summer they will be able to endure so great an effort. When the work begins on the houses, I plan to set an intelligent Acadian to that task in order to relieve them and enable them to do much needed sedentary tasks such as mapping the village, the houses and the Teche from here, maps that I would like to send Your Lordship before long.

I have on my hands Escanimon, the chief of a small Attakapas nation, who lives along the Vermilion with twenty-four people—men, women, and children; Cebauche, another chief with fifteen men who reside on the Calcasieu; and Mamo, another with twenty men who reside on a little stream in the middle of the Opelousas. (18)

In the last few days, Memento, another Attakapa chief, came here with thirty men. None of them could give me any news of Andry. (19) Memento did bring me two scraps of paper, one of them with Andry's name written in pencil in his own hand, the other with Millet's name. These scraps, Andry and Millet gave to two Attekepe whom they met at the seashore.

Escanimon told me he sent three men to a friendly Carcepe (20) village to get news and that he will bring me any information he receives. He told me his nation is at war with the Orcepe, who are divided into five groups, three weak and two strong. They live on an island of St. Bernard Bay, but can reach the mainland on foot since the water reaches only to the knee or the middle of the thigh. I received no answer to the other questions I asked. To get rid of them and to save food supplies, I am going to give them a present which together with what I gave Memento will amount to 150 pesos, including supplies. I told them that I will give nothing more, except to the one who brings me personal news of Don Luis Andry.

I have been too concerned with organizing this settlement to go to Attekepes and Opelousas, but I intend to do so shortly. If there are disputes and commotions, I will try to settle them as best I can.

I beg Your Lordship to believe that my desire, my only desire, is to obey as I must, the orders of Your Lordship, and also to give Your Lordship proofs of the great joy with which I rush to fulfill Your Lordship's slightest wish and of the deep feeling I hold and will eternally hold toward him whose life I beg to, preserve as many years as I wish. (21)

18. The Attakapa, divided into numerous "small tribes having little coherence," were allied culturally to the Karankawa of Southern Texas. John R. Swanton, *A Structural and Lexical Comparison of the Tunica, Chitimcho and Attokopo Language* (Washington, 1919), p. 9.

19. Louis Andry, a French engineer, was killed by the Karankawa in 1779. Eugene Bolton, ed., *Athonese de Mezieres and the Louisiana-Texas Frontier, 1788-1780* (Cleveland, 1914), II, 303.

20. The "Carcepe" were in fact the Karankawa of St. Bernard Bay.

21. Francisco Boulligny to Galvez, March 17, 1779, AGL PPC, leg. 2358.

Alas, the euphoria was short-lived. The rains came, not in a trickle, but, as is wont to happen in South Louisiana, in downpours, and the Teche rose so rapidly that soon the infant settlement was under seven-to-eight feet of water. Undaunted, Bouligny abandoned forever the first town of New Iberia and established a second one, seven or eight leagues upriver from the earlier site. He immediately ordered construction of two large sheds to shelter the settlers and slaves and had crops planted in hope they might still grow in the time left. On April 21, he reported on the disaster and the measures he had taken:

Flood unlike any previously known forced me to abandon the place where I had established myself. The huts of the Chitimacha, in which most of them were born, had never been wet before, however strong the flood, but this time the water covered them almost entirely.

The houses or huts the families had erected on their own land were under six-to-eight feet of water. The King's warehouses had to be moved hurriedly three times because since Easter Sunday the water has risen fifteen or sixteen inches a day. This rise did not lessen until the water covered the western part of the Teche from the Indian settlement below to the establishments of Mr. Flamand, Fuselier, Le De, Masse and many others of Opelousas. (22) As a result, almost all communications on the Teche are interrupted as well as those in the Opelousas and on the Vermilion, where I just heard that the water is rising as much as two feet daily.

In this predicament, finding all desirable locations on the Teche established or settled, I was forced to buy land from Mr. Colet. I purchased from him a piece of land, thirty arpents frontage by eight arpents of depth, seven or eight leagues above my first establishment on the west bank of the Teche, out of the concession he established. I paid him 400 pesos and promised to grant him, subject to Your Lordship's good pleasure, two islands near the same place that he will be able to settle as he pleases, a piece of land near the same place for an orchard, and in a remote area that his cattle could reach without hindrance, a piece of the royal domain equal to the one he gave up.

Boats entering the Teche should be able to sail easily to this place. The water is quite good; and there are three large groves of trees suitable for fuel wood and house timber, though no cypress. A prairie over two leagues wide stretches from here to a little cove where a few Acadians are already settled.

Many reasons made me choose this place; all posts can easily be reached by straight roads as flat as the palm of the hand; there is an inlet from the little cove to the sea (one can go to the sea and return within the day); a lake half a league away is filled with fish and game; a portage makes it possible to reach this village easily (one can reach the Vermilion at Mr. Fuselier's plantation and the establishments I have just left, in only three or four hours). Besides, there was the possibility of compensating the owner to his satisfaction, as I explained.

Almost everything has been transferred here, and the families are settled in two large sheds, seventy-feet-long each, where they are protected from the weather and find themselves more than ten feet above the present high water crest which is actually more than twenty-five feet above normal rise. There is a prairie more than two leagues wide for the grazing of the animals and a huge well protected place of land more than forty arpents [deep], large enough to be cultivated by more than fifty people.

22. Jean-François Lada, a great Attakapas landowner, died in 1785. Winston de Ville and Jane Cuillory Builliard, *Marriage Contracts of the Attakapas Post, 1760-1803* (St. Martinville, La., 1966), p. 4. Gabriel Fuselier de la Clair (1722-1800), a native of Lyons, France, came to Louisiana in 1748 and became a prominent Attakapas landowner. He served as commandant of the Opelousas and Attakapas district from 1770 to 1774. Glenn R. Conrad, "A Lady Named Alice," *Attakapas Gazette*, XIII (1978), 126. Edouard Masse raised cattle in the Attakapas territory.

Finding it proper to inform Your Lordship of these developments I am sending Your Lordship this letter by Mr. Frens. Flemend. I beg Your Lordship to order the same Flemend to bring me 4,000 pesos, a receipt for which I enclose. The money is needed to cover the purchases I made and the expenses I incur daily.

Having been without news from the river or the city for more than a month, we are quite concerned about what might have happened there. Under the circumstances, I took it upon myself (trusting in Your Lordship's approval) to order the inhabitants of this district to grow only corn, rice, and other food crops to remedy any scarcity of food the city may experience. Mr. Flemend promised to come back immediately, but should his return be delayed so that I do not receive Your Lordship's order in time, I have encouraged all to harvest as much foodstuff as possible.

I wish the best of health to Your Lordship and pray God to preserve Him for many years. [23]

Ironically enough, a few days after Bouligny reported the catastrophic floods, Gelvez, as yet unaware of the disaster, answered the March 17 report, approving point by point every one of Bouligny's decisions.

I received the letter of March 17, in which you told me again of your arrival twelve leagues from the Teche near a small Chitimache village, a place whose beautiful location and excellent land seemed to you suitable for the settlement of the people in your care, being suitable both for agriculture and for the raising of every kind of cattle. You think that the area unique in its advantages, since, though these twelve leagues contain groves of trees, one will be able to settle nearly two hundred families, largely and comfortably, giving them plots six arpents wide on each bank of the Teche. That land can be put into cultivation without cutting down a single tree and leaving more than 24,000 arpents of pasture land where numerous herds of cattle could graze.

You tell me also that twelve leagues, more or less, from this new settlement is Mr. DeClouet's presbytery. That land is occupied by thirty-five or forty landowners who will be able to raise as many cattle as before but whose cultivated land will be reduced because of the scarcity of labor.

I am also informed that because of Mr. Flemend and Henderson's many occupations, you could not send me a map like those they draw from the entrance of Plaquemine to that area. I hope that as soon as possible you will send it to me along with the information brought by the hunter Berthelemi and M. Flemend, concerning the possibility of going from the settlement to your plantation at Beretierie in three or four days.

It is certain that the growth and prosperity of this new settlement and of the earlier settlers of Opelouses and Attakapas depend upon an easy outlet to transport the crops and to encourage traders to come purchase their produce. I am sure that you will exercise due care to achieve that end.

I am sorry that flax and hemp did not germinate, but it could be caused by the age of the seeds. I am expecting fresh seeds and as soon as it arrives will send you some. I am glad the wheat and barley grow well. This would be of much importance to the colony, if the seed takes. I will ask Vase Cruz for both kinds of seed and will send them when they arrive.

The flax and hemp workers are on Mr. DeClouet's plantation where they sowed a second time to find out if the land is suitable for such crops. I am expecting the answers and will then decide where to send them to continue the experiments.

I am pleased that every family has a liveable hut on its own land where they are now settled. I think it good that you should provide the settlers with all

necessities till the end of September and expect a detailed account, as you promised, of the expenses incurred and the things done until then.

I take cognisance of your purchase of cattle from Mr. DeClout and of the prices paid, another expense you will enter in your ledger.

When you tell me what cattle would cost, should a ranch of 500 or 1,000 be bought, I will decide the best interest of His Majesty.

I am satisfied with what you tell me in the above-mentioned letter: the decision to plough the land of the settlers; the offer to Mr. DeClout for the poor families; your suggestion to the four Germans that they come and settle there; the Negro whom you rented from Mr. Arnoul; the use of the boatmen and a salary of forty pesos a month; the retion assigned to the blacksmith Dublin who serves the needs of the establishment. I take note of the tasks done by the Negroes, of what has been accomplished, and of the zeal displayed by Mr. Flemand and Henderson.

The families coming from here have the Spanish-style ploughs to be used as a model so that the other families should also be supplied with this tool.

If you still have the scraps of paper that the Indian Marmantau gave you, those with Andry and Millet's names written in pencil, send them to me so that I might show them to Andry's grieving wife. I hope you will spare no effort to find out if he is still alive. It would greatly please me to hear that he is.

I am convinced of your zeal and desire to fulfill the task assigned to you and I am pleased by your expression of friendship.

May God preserve you long. [24]

Galvez's letter reached Bouligny fairly quickly, along with 2,000 pesos and another letter in which, apparently, the governor offered to send Dona Bouligny to New Iberia. Bouligny expressed proper gratitude for the offer, but, probably wisely considering the living conditions of the new town, evaded the issue.

I received from the hands of Franc. Flemand Your Lordship's April 28th letter along with the 2,000 pesos sent to me on Your Lordship's order as I asked, having sent a cancelled receipt. I will send the same receipt to Your Lordship when Mr. Macarty and Gonsoulin (25) give me the remaining 2,000 pesos. It seems to me that Your Lordship should tell them not to risk navigating the Tache and running up against a large tree within a league of Flequemine. The boatman who brought the last families cut it down and could not chop it up because of the current.

I thank Your Lordship greatly for his gracious offer to my wife, should she wish to join me here. I am much obliged and pleased by Your Lordship's kind words, being delighted that the capital has not been touched by the dreadful flood which is still causing us here much anxiety.

At the same time I received Your Lordship's other favor, and Mr. Henderson obtained the consultation that he asked from Dr. Dow, finding the families now fully recovered from their illnesses.

I wish Your Lordship the most perfect health and pray God to preserve Your Lordship's life many years. [26]

24. Barnerdode Galvez to Bouligny, April 26, 1770, *ibid.*

25. Francois Gonsoulin, a native of Marseilles, became the official surveyor of the Attakapas district. Jean Baptiste Macarty was born in New Orleans in 1732 and died in 1807. He received a large Spanish land grant in the Attakapas.

26. Francisco Bouligny to Galvez, May 12, 1770, AGI PPC, leg. 2358.

A few days later, on May 16, 1779, Bouligny reported further on conditions in the Attakapas district and transmitted distressing tidings of the hapless Louis Andry:

Because of what happened after my letter of March 17, events related to Your Lordship on April 21, I have not been able to send the map of the route we followed from Plequemine to the place where I first established myself. But Mr. Flamand and Henderson offer to have one ready within a month.

The huge amount of water in Grand Lake and the Teche cause an insurmountable current where those two masses of water unite to find their outlet to the sea through the Rio Grande. Two pirogues which passed that way sank, one of the Germans established there (I mentioned them to Your Lordship), the other of Indians. That is why I will wait for a more opportune moment to send Mr. Flamand to look for Barthelamy from whom I have heard nothing since he left for the seashore.

Only the New Orleans traders can develop this region because the local people, all farmers, have neither the means nor the intelligence to do so.

The flood, the transfer here of everything from the first settlement, and the tasks necessary to start over delayed and detailed accounting of what was distributed to the families and delayed also the distribution of animals, neither of which I could do until everyone was settled on this plot of land, but I will send Your Lordship an account as quickly as possible.

Monsieur La De seems the only one inclined to sell his ranch, but the scarcity of animals on the River has raised the price which he will not quote me until I see the ranch.

I regret having given you cause, in my letter of March 17, to believe that Don Luis Andry is still alive. The scraps of paper that the Indian Memento gave me and that I sent you came from the Calcesieu village, fifty leagues or so from here, and a day's walk from the seashore where Andry went through.

His trouble, so they say, happened farther, at the village of Curcepes. I have tried to get the particulars of the event to communicate them to Your Lordship, but so far have been able to learn nothing. Escanimon has sent me no news of the three Indians he sent to make inquiries.

May our Lord preserve the life of Your Lordship for as many years as I wish. [27]

Obviously, the established "cattle barons," such as Le De, were taking advantage of the Spaniards' predicament to exact the highest possible prices for cattle and land. Expenses were mounting, and the accounting was growing more and more complex. Bouligny therefore found it necessary to add a bookkeeper to his staff: "My dear sir and governor," he wrote Galvez on July 27,

The details of the accounting of this numerous population, and my desire to see it all in the best order, made necessary that I send to Opelousas for Monsieur Loyssal, (28) a man of good reputation, good at paper work and accounts, who under my supervision will devote himself to the coordination and ordering of the pertinent documents. I have fixed his salary at 400 pesos a

27. Francisco Bouligny to Galvez, May 16, 1779, *ibid.*

28. Jean-Louis Loisel, a native of the parish of St. Germain l'Auxerrois in France, married in 1783 Catharine Toupert at the Attakapas post.

year, and offered him my house and table. I found myself forced to do the same, since I left New Orleans with Mr. Flamand and Handerson and with Don Juan Tala, since it was impossible for them to live on their salaries in a barren region until they have their own houses and the essentials.

I have done all I could to avoid such expenses, but the great heat and my somewhat weakened health do not allow me to do everything myself as I would wish. This reason I hope will be acceptable to Your Lordship whose life I pray God to preserve as many years as I wish. (29)

In August, news arrived of Spain's entry into the Revolutionary War. On August 28, Boulogny wrote Galvez that unless he received orders to the contrary, he would leave New Iberia to enter into the fray. (30) Having received no counterorder, Boulogny left and by September 3, was at Plaquemine with twenty-five slaves, five soldiers, two discharged soldiers, two deserters, two farmers, one militiaman, two volunteers, and two "Americans," Thomas Geard and John Abshire. (31)

He did not submit the promised detailed accounting until October 1779 and justified his expenses in detail when Galvez protested that the cost was excessive. The lieutenant colonel then went on to fight the English, and Nicolas Forstall replaced him as commandant of New Iberia. (32)

In subsequent years, Francisco Boulogny pursued a distinguished military career, both during and after the War of the Revolution, dying in 1800 just before receiving his commission as brigadier. But he never returned to the little settlement he had planted along the banks of the Teche and which he had nurtured during its first year of existence.

29. Francisco Boulogny to Galvez, August 28, 1779, AGI, PPC, lag. 2358.

30. Francisco Boulogny to Galvez, September 3, 1779, *ibid.*, lag. 600.

30. Francisco Boulogny to Galvez, September 3, 1779, *ibid.*, lag. 600; Bergerie, *They Tasted Bayou Water*, pp. 146-149.

31. Din, "Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Boulogny," 197-199.

32. Nicolas Forstall (1726-?) served as commandant of the Attakapas and succeeded Alexandra DeClouet as commandant of Opelousas in 1787. De Villa, *Opelousas*, pp. 77-81.

CARENCRO PROFILES

By Claude Kenneson

The Founders

Linked inseparably with the history of Carencro is the name Mouton. The first settlers were two Acadian brothers, Jean and Marin Mouton. Arriving at Bayou Carencro in 1770, they acquired land and built their homes. Later, circa 1821, Jean removed to what is now Lafayette and in 1824 was responsible for the laying out of the village of Vermillionville which was later to become Lafayette. (1)

Pioneers

Charles Peck, an Irishman from Virginia, was a contemporary of the Mouton brothers. He engaged in the cattle industry, using some of the remaining local Indians as herders. On March 3, 1846, he was commissioned to serve as the *first* coroner of Lafayette Parish. (2)

Acadian Pierre Arceneaux established his ranch at Beau Bassin-Carencro in 1765. He moved his family from St. James to the ranch in 1787. His estate consisted of extensive buildings, 400 head of cattle, fifteen horses, and sixteen slaves. He is purportedly the "Gabriel" of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. (3)

Francois Carmouche, a Frenchman, also arrived in 1785. His land holdings extended from the Beau Bassin ridge to the eastern edge of the present town of Carencro. On June 2, 1823, he was appointed treasurer of the *first* Lafayette Parish police jury; on September 8 he became justice of the peace. (4)

Government Officials

Louis St. Julien, a Frenchman, served as syndic in the Carencro area in 1792. In this capacity he was responsible for "the general police, and the security of the district, the repair of bridges, roads, and mounds, the general inspections of coasters, passengers, the provisions, maintenance, subordination, and police of the Negro camps, the security of horses, cattle, etc. . . ." Governor Claiborne was compelled to visit Carencro in December 1805, with a view to putting an end, in person, to disturbances which had almost assumed the proportions

1. Harry Lewis Griffin, *The Attakapas Country: A History of Lafayette Parish* (New Orleans, 1959), pp. 189-191, 223-224.

2. Mrs. Beatrice Pack Sebastian, "The Peck Family," *Early Families of Lafayette, Louisiana*, comp. by Quintilla Morgan Anders (Lafayette, La., 1970), pp. 3-4.

3. This information supplied by Dr. Thomas J. Arcaneux, retired dean of U.S.L. and present owner of the Beau Bassin ranch.

4. Ruth Arcaneux, "The Carmouche Family From France to La.," *Early Families*, pp. 4-5.

of a civil war, arising from the murder of St. Julien's wife. (5)

Alexandre Mouton, son of Jean Mouton, was born at Bayou Carencro on November 19, 1804, and served as speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives (1831), U. S. Senator (1837), and Governor of Louisiana (1843). (6)

Judicial Officials

In the latter 1800s, a prominent young attorney, an Alsatian by the name of Auguste Melchior resided in Carencro. On December 17, 1872, he was admitted to the Louisiana Bar. The 1873-1874 *Louisiana Cotton Boll* of Vermillionville frequently carried his advertisements. (7)

Carencro was served by two resident judges in 1890; they were Ernest L. Estilette and H. E. Toll. That was the year that the municipal court was constructed. (8)

Doctors

The first doctor to reside in Lafayette Parish was Dr. Antoine Bordat, an ex-French army surgeon who first lived in and practiced in New Orleans; in 1767 he came to St. Martinville. He owned land on Bayou Carencro and in later life (1800) removed to that settlement. (9)

Dr. Jean Pierre Francez, the son of Dr. Romain Francez, was born in Carencro on June 30, 1849. He began the practice of medicine there in 1879. Dr. Francez was proprietor of the first drug store; in 1882 he was elected vice president of the Attakapas Medical Association. In addition to serving as mayor of Carencro (1882), he acted as president of the Emigration Society (1878) and was a delegate to the state Democratic convention at Baton Rouge in 1888. (10)

Dr. Andre Prejean was, until his death in 1974, Carencro's only dentist. On April 30, 1972, he received a Tribute Award from the Louisiana Dental Association for having practiced dentistry for more than fifty years. Not only was he a respected dentist, but he was also a prominent citizen, having served as mayor of Carencro from 1914 to 1920 and from 1947 to 1970. (11)

Dr. E. Eric Guilbeau, Sr., was born in Carencro on April 28, 1885. He received his medical degree in 1906 and began practicing in Carencro shortly thereafter. Dr. Guilbeau was for many years on the board of directors of Central Louisiana Hospital, Pineville. He was also a railroad surgeon for Southern Pacific. Prior to its closure, he and his son operated

5. Anna Louise St. Julien Anderson, "The St. Julien Family," *Early Families*, pp. 1, 2. Mathe Allain, "Syndics Under the Spanish Regime," *Attakapas Gazette*, IV (March, 1969), 1, 2.

6. Claire Pansky, ed., *Louisiana Leaders* (Baton Rouge, 1970), pp. 118-119.

7. Thomas J. Arceneaux, "A History and Genealogy of the Melchior-Grenier Family," (Unpublished paper, 1973), pp. 13-14.

8. *Lafayette Advertiser*, April 26, 1890.

9. Griffin, *Attakapas Country*, p. 122.

10. William Henry Perrin, *Southwest La.: Biographical and Historical* (New Orleans, 1891), p. 224.

11. From an obituary in the *Lafayette Advertiser*, Sept. 28, 1974.

St. Ann's Hospital at Carencro. The "country doctor" retired in 1956, whereupon Tulane University honored him with a second degree, in recognition of fifty years of service to the medical profession. (12)

Authors

Auguste Melchior, already noted, was a prolific writer. His short stories and poems were published in various New Orleans papers. His column entitled "*Causeries du dimanche*" appeared for several years in the Lafayette newspapers (circa 1868-1873). (13)

Eliza Virginia Ruth, a daughter of the famed Louisiana scholar and educator Alexander Dimitry, married Captain Enoch Fenwick Ruth of Baltimore. Returning to Louisiana a widow, she wrote under the name of Virginia Dimitry Ruth. She was one of the pioneer women writers. She resided with her daughter in Carencro and at her death in 1891 was buried in St. Peter's Cemetery at Carencro. (14)

Priests

The parish of St. Peter at Carencro was established in 1874. Andre Guillot was appointed its first pastor. Three years later (1877) he succumbed to yellow fever. He is buried in the church cemetery. (15)

Rev. F. J. Grimaux survived the 1893 Isle Derniere hurricane that claimed 1,500 lives. Without rest he conducted burial service for some 400 bodies found, helped bury the dead, comforted the homeless and helped clear the debris. In 1899 he came to Carencro and in 1904 he saw disaster strike again. St. Peter's Church burned to the ground. The present church structure was built under his administration. For the social life he organized the Carencro Brass Band about the turn of the century—he himself was an accomplished clarinetist. He served as pastor until 1920. (16)

From the influence of St. Peter's Catholic Church has come the Most Rev. Jules B. Jeanmard, Bishop of Lafayette. Bishop Jeanmard was born in Breau Bridge, but he was reared in Carencro. It was in St. Peter's that he said his first mass in 1906. In 1937, he donated the altars to the church in memory of his family who had resided in Carencro. (17)

Businessmen

Carencro was privileged to have the first steam powered cotton gin in Lafayette Parish. Prior to the introduction of steam power, gins were operated by horsepower. Avignac Ar-

12. *Lafayette Progress*, May 2, 1950.

13. Thomas J. Arceneaux, ed. and comp., *Auguste Melchior et ses oeuvres* (Lafayette, La., 1969), non-paginated. See also the *Cotton Boll*, May 1871, for a sample of his column.

14. Stanley Clisby Arthur, *Old Families of Louisiana* (Baton Rouge, 1971), p. 404. For her obituary see the *Lafayette Advertiser*, Oct. 3, 1891.

15. From the records of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Carencro.

16. *Lafayette Gazette*, July 21, 1921.

17. *Daily Advertiser*, Sept. 24, 1972; *Southwest Louisiana Register*, Aug. 31, 1967; *Advertiser*, March 26, 1950.

ceneaux built the Carencro gin in 1876; it had a capacity of five bales a day. (18)

Charles Claudel Brown, merchant and planter, was born at Breaux Bridge on August 3, 1850. In 1875, he removed to Carencro where he bought one thousand acres of land to cultivate cotton. In 1887 he, along with Alcide Broussard, operated a cotton gin in Carencro. In 1891 he helped establish the Carencro Union Ginnery, Limited. In 1894 he became secretary-treasurer of the Carencro Sugar Company, Ltd. In civic life he served as a member of the Lafayette Police Jury and was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Lafayette Parish (1891). As a businessman, he was also well recognized in Vermilionville, for in 1891 he was vice-president of People's State Bank. (19)

Romain J. Francez, Jr., was born in Carencro on August 5, 1856. He received his education at St. Charles College in Grand Coteau and at the age of 17 became a civil engineer for the Morgan Railroad (from New Orleans to Lafayette). He became parish surveyor in 1878. In this capacity he was responsible for the laying out of the town of Duson. In addition to operating a Carencro lumber yard he was also a special timber agent for the District of Louisiana. (20)

Other Notables

George Washington Cable toured Carencro to gather information on the speech, customs and way of life of the Acadians. As a result, the short story "Carencro" was published in *Century Magazine* in 1887. (21)

A. C. Guilbeau was the first mayor of Carencro (Oct. 1, 1882). He held this position until 1891. (22)

Leading merchants of Carencro in the 1880s and 1890s were C. C. Brown, Jacob Mitchell, D. Daret, A. C. Guilbeau, G. Schumler, C. Micaud, J. C. Martin, and Delhomme. (23)

J. D. Breaux owned Carencro's first race course (*circa* 1890). (24)

Land for the church was donated by Pierre Cormier. For a time, Carencro was called "St. Pierre" in honor of the donor's patron saint. Ambroise Cormier was the first person to be baptized (Sept. 27, 1874); the first marriage ceremony (Nov. 30, 1874) united Jean Roger and Ursula Umea Babineaux; the first funeral recorded (Oct. 19, 1874) was that of an infant, identified only as Pierre. (25)

Rev. Joseph Donal, C.S.S.P. built Assumption Church in 1926. He was pastor to the black community until 1931. (26)

18. Griffin, *Attokopos Country*, p. 107.

19. Rose Aimee Billeaud Bochet, "The Brown Family," *Early Families*.

20. "Genealogy of the Francez Family," *ibid*.

21. "Carencro" also appears in Cable's book, *Bonaventure*.

22. Lafayette Parish Police Jury Minutes, Vol. 3, No. 28, p. 364.

23. Perrin, *Southwest Louisiana*, pp. 202-203.

24. *Advertiser*, April 19, 1890; Nov. 26, 1890; Oct. 17, 1891.

25. Data obtained from the St. Peter's Church records.

26. Information from a letter by Fr. John Yates dated August 14, 1969.

Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Melchior built Carencro's first public school in 1874; opening enrollment was 15. Viviana Melchior was the only teacher; her husband Auguste was appointed director of the Educational System of Lafayette Parish on March 14, 1874. (27)

P. E. Couvillion (1841-1893) has the honor of being the only Union soldier buried in St. Peter's Cemetery.

Dr. Louis A. Guidry (1882-1951), the founder of Cankton, is buried in St. Peter's Cemetery. The name Cank was derived from the ever present duck caller he carried with him as a boy.

27. John W. Faulk, "History of Education in Lafayette Parish: A Thesis." (MA thesis, Louisiana State University, 1933), p. 10; see also Arceneux, "The Melchior Family," *Early Families*.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON*

A destructive fire occurred in our sister town of Washington last Tuesday night, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It originated in Carl Wolff's store, on Main Street, destroying his entire property, covering half the square and consisting of the store, dwelling, warehouse, and outbuildings, together with all the stock of goods, household furniture, & etc. Extending across the street, the flames devoured the former store of P. Jacobs occupied as a warehouse, his warehouse adjoining, the residences of B. S. Mudd and Sam'l Kaufman, with their contents, and all the outbuildings; in fact the entire block, with the exception of the residence and kitchen of Dr. E. P. Doremus.

Lemontey's store, on the opposite side of the street, caught fire but was happily extinguished before the flames could make much headway. The roof of Phil. Jacobs' new store also caught fire, and his fine stock of goods is supposed to be somewhat damaged by water.

The total loss is estimated at about \$35,000, the insurance on which will not amount to more than \$8,000 or \$10,000.

The fire was discovered at about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, when it had already made considerable progress, the explosion of a keg of gunpowder in Car Wolff's store being the first imitation the neighbors had of the work of the destruction going on. The fire companies turned out promptly, and but for their timely assistance and herculean efforts half the town would now probably be in ashes.

* Taken from *The Opelousas Courier*, May 24, 1879.

A COMMERCIAL TRANSACTION

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO *

H. No. *24*
Vol. *60461*

No claims or deficiency allowed, unless made within three days after receipt of goods, &c.



New Orleans, *Sep 30th 1879*

Messrs J. A. Pennington
Opelousas

BOUGHT
HIRSCH, ADLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Terms, *22 to 30 Canal; 1 to 5 Peters; 35 to 43 Common & 2 Fulton Sts.*
Sold by *Douglas* Shipped per *St. Yazoo*

✓ 1	Blk Pork		10 50
✓ 1	" Chg. H. Luke flour		6 65
✓ 1	grof. P. Piize Baking		1 50
✓ 1	box 60/60 Keller Olive Soap		2 00
✓ 1	Coil 1/4 Sissal Rope 45 11 ²		5 18
✓ 1	" 3/8 " " 54 11 ²		6 21
✓ 1	box Vermicelli		1 35
✓ 1	" Macaroni		1 35
✓ 12	Reams Paper 15 x 20	35	70
✓ 12	doz Coleman's Mustard	1 ²⁵	2 50
✓ 1	Case 1/20 Milwaukee Beer	12 ^{1/2}	12 00
✓ 1	box 60/60 Kirk B. Soap		3 50
✓ 1	Blk x x x Soda Cracker 68 5		3 40
✓ 1	Coil 1/2 inch Sissal Rope 65 11 ²		6 95
✓ 12	Reams Paper 20 x 30	60	1 20
✓ 1	box 50 doz 40 Sns	44	1 37
			66.36

THE 1900 CENSUS OF NEW IBERIA

Compiled by Glenn R. Conrad

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. XIV NO. 2)

<u>FRENCH STREET</u> (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
568 FRENCH, John A.	May 1848	27				Grocer
Ophelia	May 1854	27				
Lilly	Sept 1874	S				
Albert	Dec. 1878	S				Bookkeeper
Cleve	Apr. 1885	S				
Rita	Feb. 1893	S				
569 ROBERTSON, John	Nov. 1854	20		Tennessee		
Lizzie	Sept 1860	20	Alabama			
Emily	Apr. 1881	S				
Elizabeth	June 1884	S				
570 FOUNTAIN, John	Feb. 1833	34	New Jersey			Carpenter
Melissa	Mar. 1844	34	Mississippi			
Andrew	Sept 1882	S	Mississippi			Telegraph Operator
Susie	Oct. 1884	S	Mississippi			
John, Jr.	Apr. 1886	S	Mississippi			
571 CAMPBELL, Dudley	Aug. 1867					Oil Cart Driver
Amanda	Sept 1836	Widow		Switz.	Switz.	
Antonia	Aug. 1877	S				
Marie	Sept 1879	S				
572 GARDALINO, Joseph	May. 1865		Italy	(Naturalized, 1891)		Peddler
574 GARGLIANO, Antoine	Jan. 1852	S	Italy	(Naturalized, 1885)		Shoemaker
575 CARTER, Haley	Jan. 1870	S	Mississippi			Chief of Police
Martha	Dec. 1842	Widow			Miss.	
Robbie	Aug. 1875	S		Texas		
Alice	July 1877	S				
576 GAYLE, A. C.	June 1849	30		Miss.		Dentist
Cassie R.	July 1852	30(4/4)		Miss.		
T. Cassie	May 1887	S				(at school)
SEBASTIER, George	Dec. 1865	3(son-in-law)				
Gussie	Mar. 1875	3				
PEALE, F. V.	July 1860	Widow(son-in-law)				Cashier
577 FRERE, LEONARD	June 1865	7			Maryland	Assessor
Fannie	July 1862	7			Virginia	
Compton	Sept 1894					
Don	June 1897					

<u>FRENCH STREET (cont.)</u>		Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
578	MANNING, Mrs. Mary JOHNSON, Mrs. _____	Nov 1828	Widow	N. C.			
	Chas.	June 1865	Widow (daugh. of above)	N. C.			
		Mar. 1880	S				Stenographer
580	MONTAGNE, Mr. Carrie COLGIN, Clarence	Mar. 1865	S(?)	Ala.	VA	Ala.	Schoolteacher
	Carrie E.	July 1869	S (brother)	Ala.	GA	Ala.	Speculator
	MALLIARD, Mrs. E. F.	Aug. 1834	Widow				
	E. F.	Oct. 1871	1		Ohio	Ohio	Printer
		Sept 1859	1				
<u>ST. PETER STREET</u>							
581	BLANCHET, Jules	Feb. 1842	29				Dry goods sales- man
	Henriette	Mar. 1852	29				
	Louise	Aug. 1879	S				
	Joseph	Mar. 1880	S				Dry goods Sales- man
	Henry	Dec. 1882	S				Dry goods slsmn.
	Marie	Jan. 1884	S				(at school)
	Anna	Jan. 1890	S				(at school)
	Rita	June 1896	S				(at school)
582	DREYFUS, Leon	July 1861	3	France			Hardware slsmn.
	Edith	July 1876	3		France		
	Marsella	Sept 1897	S				
	Yvonne	Mar. 1899	S				
583	REMY, Pierre	May 1845	27		France		Dentist
	Lizzie	July 1845	27		S. Car.		
	Marie Louise	Dec. 1873	S				
	Henry Mills	Dec. 1876	S				Manager
	Joseph	May 1879	S				
	Pierre	Mar. 1881	S				Tel. Lineman
584	BARNARD, Mrs. Alfred	Nov. 1859	22		Maryland	N. J.	
	Nina	Oct. 1878	S				
	Mattie	Apr. 1883	S				
	DeVALCOURT, Lizzie	Jan. 1848	S (sister)		Maryland	N. J.	
	KING, Dr. H. A.	May 1866	S (cousin)		Ala.	N. J.	
585	CAGE, Robert	Apr. 1849	26	Miss.	Tenn.	Tenn.	Commission Merchant
	Mary	June 1855	26		Maryland	N. J.	
	Edith	Oct. 1875	32	Miss.	Miss.	N. J.	
	Mary	Mar. 1878	S		Miss.		
	MULLER, Thomas W.	Aug. 1865	2 (son-in-law)		Germany		Grocer
	SHAW, J. W. K.	Apr. 1866	(boarder)	N. J.	N. Y.	Va.	

ST. PETER STREET (cont.)		Date of Birth	o. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
586	CAMPBELL, James	July 1855	15		Pa.		Bookkeeper
	Willie	Mar. 1864	15	Texas	Miss.	Miss.	
	Ida	Feb. 1888	S				(at school)
	Archie	Mar. 1894	S				
	Sophie	Oct. 1822	Widow (mother)				
	HILLIARD, Sophie	Nov. 1882	S (niece)				
	Mary	Mar. 1885	S (niece)				(at school)
587	SCHARFF, Joseph	FEB. 1833	37	Germany			Dry goods merchant
	Henrietta	Oct. 1840	37	Germany			
	Morris	Nov. 1871	2				
	Lillie	July 1876	2				
	Adolph	Dec. 1898	twins, Morris' children				
	Lester	Dec. 1898					
	Jules	Mar. 1876					
	Max	Dec. 1885					(at school)
	Beulah	Oct. 1888					(at school)
588	SOUTHWELL, Douglas	Nov. 1860	11		Maryland Ky.		Architect
	Kate	Oct. 1866	11		Ireland		
	Owen	Sept 1892					
	John	May 1895					
589	DEVALCOURT, John	Mar. 1846	9		Maryland	N. J.	Clerk
	Childs, Lizzie	Aug. 1859	9	England	(Naturalized, 1863)		
	Henry	Aug. 1892	(stepson)				(at school)
	John	May 1895	(son)				
590	LEVY, Max	Sept 1857	19		Germany	Germany	Wood and coal dealer
	Henrietta	Sept 1857	19	France			
	Nathan	Dec. 1881	S				Dry goods slsmn.
	Michel	Nov. 1883	S				(at school)
	Bernard	July 1886	S				(at school)
	Mabel	Oct. 1890	S				(at school)
	Eugene	May 1893	S				(at school)
	Ruth	Aug. 1895	S				
591	McMAHON, Richard	Mar. 1860	12	Canada	Ireland	Canada	Furniture dealer
	Mathilde	Nov. 1870	12		Canada		
	Julia	Dec. 1890	S				(at school)
	Richard	Dec. 1893	S				(at school)
	Philip	July 1895	S				
	Owen	Oct. 1896					

ST. PETER STREET (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
592 McMAHON, Mary Monica	Jan. 1857 Oct. 1875	Widow S		Canada		
593 SCHARFF, Henry Fannie Thelma Elise	Sept. 1875 Apr. 1877 Dec. 1895 Mar. 1899	3 3 S S		Canada	Canada	Wholesale groc.
594 IGOE, James C. Kate Claude	Sept. 1863 Jan. 1865 Sept. 1895	11 11	Ireland Texas Texas	Scotland	Germany	Speculator
596 COMPTON, John M. Maud Louise Courtland Maud	Feb. 1861 July 1864 Feb. 1885 May 1886 Mar. 1894	16 16 S S S			Ky. N. C.	Dry goods slsmn. (at school) (at school)
597 ARCHER, William Nollie Annie William Cornelius	Feb. 1850 Dec. 1882 Sept. 1886 Mar. 1888 Dec. 1890	Widow S S S S	Ill.	N. Y.	N. Y.	 (at school) (at school) (at school) (at school)
598 WOOLF, Dr. T. J. Regina Lula HEBERT, John	Mar. 1852 May 1858 July 1895 Mar. 1858	19 19 S S	Ala.			Prop. of Sanitarium Stewart
599 DUPERIER, Dr. Alfred Emma Alfred, Jr. Marie Althea	Mar. 1825 Nov. 1836 July 1879 Jan. 1873 Dec. 1876	43 43 S S S		France France	France	Physician Lawyer
600 GALLIAND, Maurice Mary E. Maurice, Jr. Elizabeth BILLINGS, Catherine	Apr. 1860 Oct. 1867 Oct. 1890 June 1894 Aug. 1866	11 11 S S S	Switzerland	France	England (Nat., 1869) Ireland	Salesman (at school)
601 MORSE, T. L. Emma Thomas Edward Alex Emma Edward, Mrs.	Jan. 1845 Mar. 1850 Jan. 1875 Sept. 1876 Dec. 1887 Sept. 1888	28 28 S 1 S S 1		N. Y. Tenn.	Nova Scotia Ala.	Steamboat Capt. Ice house Prop. Ice house machin- ist Bookkeeper (at school)

ST. PETER STREET (Cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
602 JENNARO, Vincent	Mar. 1852	23	Italy	(naturalized, 1878)		Fruit stand
Concetta	Dec. 1852	23	Italy	(naturalized, 1880)		
Virginia	Oct. 1881					
Luca	Oct. 1886					(at school)
Marie	Dec. 1890					(at school)
Rozzia	Sept 1892					(at school)
Sophie	July 1895					
603 GARRETT, James F.	July 1875	1	Miss.			Painter
Edna Mary	Jan. 1882	1				
LANDRY, Harry B.	Nov. 1890	8 (Brother-in-law)				(at school)
606 SOULIER, August	Dec. 1860	3		France	England	Railroading
Anna	Apr. 1873	3				
George Dewey	May 1898					
Louis Joseph	Mar. 1900					
Verrier, Marie	May 1863					
Delone, Nora	Feb. 1892					(at school)
610 RIBBICK, Rudolph	Aug. 1873	4		Germany		Tinsmith
Antoinette	Apr. 1875	4				
Ferdinarian	Jan. 1897	8				
TRAPPE, Hipolite	Jan. 1877	2 (brother-in-law)		France		Railroad Breakman
Ella	Dec. 1879	2				
Edmond	Feb. 1900					
611 PERRY, John M.	Feb. 1856	18	Ky.	Tenn.	Ga.	Painter
Alice	Nov. 1856	18				
Francis	June 1885					
Alex	Dec. 1883					
Patrick	Mar. 1886					
John L.	Feb. 1889					(at school)
Julien	Dec. 1898(?)					
612 PATIN, A. Toussaint	Nov. 1826	53				
Elizabeth	Oct. 1824	53				
Achille	Mar. 1862					Painter & Paperer
614 ERATH, Auguste	Mar. 1843	26	Switzerland			Hardware dealer
Catherine	June 1851	26		Germany	Germany	
Amelia	July 1886					
KRAMER, William	June 1872 (son-in-law)			Germany		Merchant (Iron)
Lottie	July 1878					
August	Sept 1897	8				
Edward	Aug. 1898	8				
BOURGOGNE, Eglentine	Jan 1878	8	Ill.	France	Germany	

ST. PETER STREET (Cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
618 COURREGE, Jean	Sept. 1863	15		France	France	Gen. Merchant
Louise	Apr. 1859	15	France			
Victor	Sept. 1886	8				(at school)
Camille	Mar. 1888	8				(at school)
Louise	Oct. 1889	8				(at school)
Morris	Oct. 1892	8				(at school)
Armand	Oct. 1894	8				
Amade	Nov. 1897	8				
619 COURREGE, Simon	Apr. 1828	44	France	(Naturalized, 1853)		Butcher
Margaret	Aug. 1832	44	France	(Naturalized, 1853)		
620 CORRUSTEZ, Joseph	Nov. 1848	5	France	(Naturalized, 1895)		Maker
Marie	May 1875	5	France	(Naturalized, 1890)		
621 BENNETT, Hurbert	Sept. 1876	3	England	(Naturalized, 1864)		Telegraph Line-man
Agnes	Sept. 1880	3				
Gertrude	Oct. 1898	8				
BALCH, Hurbert	Oct. 1882	8 (brother-in-law)				Grocery clerk
622 KRAMER, William	Jan. 1838	4	Germany			Retired Merchant
Ausiade	Dec. 1860	4				
Helen	Aug. 1882					School Teacher
Louisa	Apr. 1885					(at school)
Joseph	Dec. 1877					Grocery Clerk
George	Feb. 1879					Pattern maker
623 LEBLANC, Gabriel	June 1852	26				Clerk of Court
Angelle	Mar. 1853	26				
Leocade	Dec. 1874	8				
Agnes	Aug. 1876	8				
Joseph	July 1878	8				At School
Edward	Mar. 1880	8				At school
Irma	Oct. 1881	8				At School
Olympe	Aug. 1884	8				At school
Aline	Mar. 1886	8				At school
Lucille	Aug. 1891	8				
Robert	Oct. 1897	8				
LEVEADE, Mrs. E.	Dec. 1815	Wid. (mother)				
624 HAWKINS, Homer	Aug. 1881	8		Ky.		Grocery clerk
Annie	Dec. 1848	30				
Carrie	Feb. 1884			Ky.		
Lizzie	May 1886			Ky.		
Earl	Mar. 1890			Ky.		At school
TROBRIDGE, Mattie	Mar. 1880	4 (sister)		Ky.		
Oliver	Oct. 1899	8 (nephew)				
STAFFORD, Daisy	May 1884	8 (cousin)		Miss.		At school

<u>ST PETER STREET</u> (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
625 STOWITZ, Fred	Dec. 1879	7	Ill.	N. H.	N. Y.	Music Teacher
Rhoda	Sept 1873	7	Ill.	Ireland	N. Y.	
Gladis	Apr. 1894	S				
Harold	Dec. 1896	S				
Dewey	July 1898	S				
626 HACEY, Steve	Nov. 1873	1				Swamper
Daisy	Aug. 1877	1				
627 PASNACHT, Louis	June 1820	Widow	Switzerland (nat., 1844)			Ret. Planter
Lizzie	Feb. 1856	(daughter)			Germany	School Principal
628 BOUDREAU, Theo	Apr. 1834	Widow				Speculator
Mrs. Jules	May 1850	(sister, Widow)	Mo.			
629 CANTINE, William	Nov. 1838	35	N. Y.			Well Borer
Pamella	Mar. 1851	35				
Frank	Sept 1867	10				Blacksmith
Althae	Dec. 1874	10				
David	Nov. 1891	S				
Willie	Dec. 1892	S				
George	June 1893	S				
Paul	Aug. 1895	S				
Pamella	Feb. 1898	S				
630 LEBOURGEOIS, Paul	May 1871	7				Gen. Merchandise
Evelina	Sept 1874	7				
Paul, Jr.	July 1894	S				
Arthur	Feb. 1899	S				
631 BROUSSARD, Julien	July 1856	14				Swamper
Elizabeth	Nov. 1853	14				
Alvin	July 1884	S				at school
Milton	Aug. 1888	S				at school
Nora	May 1890	S				at school
Clifford	Mar. 1892	S				
Jessie	Nov. 1895	S				
Thelma	Dec. 1899	S				
632 HOWELL, Hardin	Nov. 1860	15				Sash & Door Mill
Laura	Dec. 1865	15	Miss.			
Margaret	Mar. 1886	S				at school
Luella	Apr. 1887	S				at school
Francis	Nov. 1895	S				at school
RIGGS, Miss Ada	Dec. 1880	(sister-in-law)	Miss.			

<u>ST. PETER STREET</u> (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
633 NAUCK, Miss E. Edward	Nov. 1878 Jan. 1882	S S (brother)		Germany Germany	N. J. N. J.	Grocer
634 LUTZEMBERGER, Francis Francistor SCHOF, Barbara	June 1827 July 1836 Jan. 1884	12 12 S	Germany Germany Germany	(Nat., 1849) (Nat., 1852) (Nat., 1894)		
635 ANGERS, Louis Marie	July 1855 Sept 1855	21 21				Shipyard Prop.
636 HEARNE, William Clara Ethel Ruth CARLIN, Joseph O.	Dec. 1869 July 1874 May 1897 May 1900 Jan. 1833	5 5 S Wid. (Father-in-law)	Ireland	(Nat., 1882)		Printer
637 LEDGER, John Mary	Aug. 1860 May 1863	15 15	Ill.	Canada Germany	Canada	Sash & Planing Mill Prop.
638 LANDRY, Ulysse	Jan. 1876	S				
639 BREAU, J. A. Eugenia LABECK, Cora	Nov. 1838 May 1845 Nov. 1873	20 20 (boarder)				Associate Just. St. Sup. Court Millinery Saleswoman
640 KAHN, Charles Emma Gilbert Lester Harold	Feb. 1857 Feb. 1861 Nov. 1888 June 1891 Aug. 1897	14 14	France	(Nat., 1870) France		Dry Goods at school at school
641 FOSTER, Don Sara MILES, Henry DREYFOUS, Caroline	May 1859 Sept 1863 July 1867 June 1832	15 15 (boarder) Wid. (mother-in-law)		Maryland N. C.	Maryland N. C.	District Judge Drugs
642 ADLER, Sol. Margaret Leonard	Sept 1863 Mar. 1869 Dec. 1896	5 5 S	Germany Germany	(nat., 1868) (nat., 1881)		Grocer
646 ? , Maurice Josephine SAINTES, Benjamin	Mar. 1855 Nov. 1848 July 1872	8 8 S (Stepson)	France		France France	Laborer-cement works Carpenter

ST. PETER STREET (cont.)		Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
647	ALLEMAN, Albert	May 1864	17				Grocer
	Eupheme	Sept 1868	17				
	Alfred	July 1885	S				
	Della	Mar. 1890	S				
	Thomas	Jan. 1891	S				
	Edna	Sept 1893	S				
	Annie	Feb. 1895	S				
	May	May 1898	S	twins			
	Maud	May 1898	S				
648	SOLOMON, Diab	Nov. 1868	9	Turkey	(Nat., 1892)		Grocer & Dry Goods
	Diab G.	Sept 1874	9	Turkey	(Nat., 1893)		
	Moses	May 1894					at school
	Solomon	July 1896					
	Salin	Feb. 1898					
	Alma	Nov. 1899					
	HALAM, Antonio	May 1875	S (Lodger)	Turkey	(Nat., 1900)		Peddler
649	JEAN MARIE, Alec	Feb. 1860	12		France		Carpenter
	Josephine	Apr. 1861	12				at school
	Leon R.	Nov. 1889					
	Anneta	Apr. 1894					
	Alcide	Mar. 1897					
650	HAWKINS, Mrs. C. D.	Mar. 1845	36	Miss.	S. C.	S. C.	Boarding House
	WHITE, Mary	Feb. 1868	(daugh.)				Sewing Mach. salesman
	ERKSHINE, ?	Mar. 1865	(boarder)				
	FAUVEL, Alec	Apr. 1880	(boarder)		France		Carpenter
	ILIFF, Samuel	Nov. 1863	(boarder)	Miss.	Ala.	Ala.	Painter
	WILLIAMS, Warren	Dec. 1876	(boarder)	Ga.	Ala.	Ala.	Painter
651	PATERSON, John	Mar. 1847	S	Scotland	Scotland	England	Speculator
					(Nat., 1869)		
	Maggie	June 1851	S (Sister)	Scotland	Scotland	Eng.	(Nat., 1885)
652	HAYES, David	Mar. 1876	1				Grocer
	Gertrude	June 1875	1		Va.		
	TRUMAN, David	July 1879	S (Lodger)				Grocer

ST. PETER STREET (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
653 CARLIN, John M.	Nov. 1856	12				Carpenter
Elizabeth	Sept 1860	12				
Josephine	July 1889	8				at school
Mary	July 1891	8				at school
John	May 1893	8				at school
James	Apr. 1895	8				
Jessie	Oct. 1897	8				
Lotta	Apr. 1900	8				
CARLIN, Belodona	Jan. 1888 (niece)	8				at school
654 DECOURT, Felix	Aug. 1847	31		France	France	Painter
Alexandrine	Jan. 1845	31		France (Nat., 1847)		
JUBIN, Pierre	Mar. 1847	18 (boarder)	France	(Nat., 1868)		Carpenter
Marie	Nov. 1857	18 (boarder)				
Adelle	Nov. 1899	8 (boarder)				
655 DeLOIRE, Louis	Jan. 1828	44				Newstand
Marie	Sept 1838	44				
Louis, Jr.	July 1880	8				
656 MINVIELLE, Leon	Apr. 1847	29	France (Nat., 1870)			Barroom
Louise	Feb. 1854	29				
Leon	Oct. 1886	8				at school
657 HIPLER, Charles	Mar. 1863	13	Ala.	Germany	Germany	Carpenter
Ada	Feb. 1864	13				
Charles R.	Sept 1889					at school
Ernest	Jan. 1891					
William	April 1892					
Bessie	July 1893					
John	July 1894					
Lillian	May 1896					
658 BARGARRY, Alexandre	Feb. 1862	17		France		Ice house mechanic
Norma	Aug. 1862	17		France		
Adam	July 1888	8				at school
Alex, Jr.	Aug. 1890	8				at school
Joseph	Sept 1892	8				at school
Louis	Jan 1895	8				
Jules	Jan. 1897	8				
George	May 1899	8				
GROUSSET, Marie	Aug. 1879	8 (stepdaughter)				
659 DAVIS, Frank	Sept 1875	5		N. C.		Carpenter
Lousa (sic)	Mar. 1878	5				
Edna	Dec. 1896	8				
Eldora	Sept 1897	8				
Frances	Oct 1899	8				

(TO BE CONTINUED)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Dennis Gibson, who contributed "The Journal of John Landreth," is curator of the Jefferson Caffery Louisiana Room of Dupre Library at U. S. L. Gibson has also been secretary-treasurer and a board member of the Attakapas Historical Association for several years. He has also been a contributor to *Attakapas Gazette*.

Irene Whitfield Holmes, a retired Lafayette Parish school teacher, is an authority on Acadian folk songs, having published *Louisiana French Folk Songs*, now in its second edition.

Claude Kenneson, a member of Attakapas Historical Association, is a native of Breaux Bridge who has lived most of his life in Carencro. Kenneson has previously submitted two articles to *Attakapas Gazette*: "Lafayette Parish Place Names," Vol. X, No. 4; and "History of Anse La Butte Salt Dome," Vol. XII, No. 2.

Mathè Allain, instructor of French at U. S. L., concludes her account of *Boulogny's Story of the Founding of New Iberia*. For this account, Mrs. Allain has translated the letters between Boulogny and Galvez from Spanish into English.

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ABROM KAPLAN

(Photo courtesy Acadia Parish Library, Crowley, La.)

ABROM KAPLAN

A Decade in Depth of his Life, 1919-1929

*By Michael L. Kaplan**

At the peak of his career—the years between 1919 and 1929—Abrom Kaplan was known to be the largest producer of rice in the United States and one of the largest taxpayers in Southwest Louisiana. (1) Although he began his business career as a merchant in Crowley, Louisiana, it was not long before he turned his energies and acumen to the development of the rice industry. (2)

Kaplan reclaimed acres and acres of marshlands, draining them into suitable rice farms and created the largest rice irrigation system in the world. (3) Where others feared to venture, he created a vast empire. As he progressed financially, he ploughed his money back into projects to better the welfare of the people of Louisiana, his vision and courage carrying him forward as a great leader, builder, and developer of Southwest Louisiana. (4)

Kaplan was born in Poland, September 1, 1872. He came to New York in 1885, and, after saving enough money at various jobs, he moved to Louisiana in 1887. He settled in Pointe Coupee Parish where he peddled until he made enough money to move to Crowley, a region just opening up as a land of opportunity. (5) He arrived there in the last week of January 1890. (6)

By 1902 Kaplan was cultivating a vast rice acreage, mainly in Vermilion Parish between

*The author dedicates this article to Jack M. Kaplan. He also expresses special thanks to Mrs. Timothy Schefer for her special help and support.

1. Edwin Adame Davis, *The Story of Louisiana*, 3 vols. (New Orleans, 1960), III, 264-266.

2. Mary Alice Fontenot and Paul B. Freeland, *Acadia Parish, Louisiana: A History to 1900* (Baton Rouge, 1976), p. 350.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 264.

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Ibid.*

6. In a list of hotel arrivals for the week ending January 31, 1890, A. Kaplan is registered as a guest at the White House, Crowley, Louisiana. *Crowley Signal*, Feb. 1, 1890.

Coincidentally, the same issue of that paper announced the solution of the problem of rice irrigation in a new pump that had just been put into operation on an Acadie Parish farm near Duson, and the arrival of two other families who were to make history in the Louisiana rice industry—the Freeland and Rollars from Illinois. *Ibid.*



Gueydan and Abbeville. He had negotiated for a telegraph line from Crowley to Abbeville (7) and the building of a railroad line from Lake Charles to Abbeville. (8) Besides, with his father-in-law, I. H. Lichenstein, he had interests in many rice milling and irrigating companies. (9)

By mid-1902 Kaplan had realized a longtime dream—the building of a town that would bear his name—when it was announced that another town was added to the state, Kaplan, Louisiana, bearing evidence of the growth and progress of the Southwestern part of the state and recognizing Abrom Kaplan's assistance in building Southwest Louisiana. (6)

Kaplan's most active years were those from 1919 to 1929. His primary concern continued to be rice, but a second interest, oil production, arose early in that decade. On June 30, 1919, Kaplan established the Mutual Rice Company of Louisiana, naming L. M. Simon president and general manager. In late August, Kaplan sent two company representatives to Cuba to look into the rice market there. When the possibility of selling rice to Cuba did not materialize because of the Cuban tariff, Kaplan sold rice in Puerto Rico. In early 1920 Kaplan became president of the newly formed United Irrigation and Rice Milling Company, an organization owning and operating several other Louisiana rice facilities. (11)

In the beginning of 1921, Kaplan himself went to Chicago to investigate the possibility of selling rice in that area. There he learned that rice would not keep for any length of time, especially during the hard winters. (12) In the spring of that year Kaplan became an

7. An announcement of the new telegraph company (Acadia and Vermilion Company) domiciled in Crowley, informed that the company had acquired Kaplan's telephone lines to Gueydan and would immediately start to extend them to Abbeville. A. Kaplan of Crowley was president of the new company. *Abbeville Meridional*, Jan. 25, 1902.

8. *Ibid.*, Feb. 22, 1902.

That paper commented that the new railroad line would mean much to Abbeville, since it would mean new communication into New Orleans from Abbeville.

9. In 1894 Kaplan married the daughter of I. H. Lichenstein. They had one son, Irving. Kaplan's second marriage was to his wife's first cousin.

Lichenstein died in April of 1902. In later years his son-in-law commented on his sympathy visit to the residence of the deceased: "I saw Ike's body laid out and his hands were so waxy you could almost see through them." "Diary of Ahrom Kaplan." Ahrom Kaplan Papers, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, La., April 27, 1943.

Lichenstein and his son-in-law had controlling interest in People's Rice Milling Co. of Crowley, of Gueydan Rice Mill in Gueydan, of Eureka Rice Mill in Estherwood, of Abbeville Rice Milling Co. in Abbeville, of Donaldson Rice Milling Co. of Donaldsonville, of Morris Miller Canal Co. of Estherwood, of Lichenstein and Hechinger Canal Co. of Gueydan, of the Abbeville and Slutz Canal of Abbeville, and of the Irving Irrigating Co. *Abbeville Meridional*, April 19, 1902.

10. Officials of Southern Pacific Railroad announced the naming of the new town in recognition of Kaplan's enterprise and assistance in building Southwest Louisiana. The new place is "splendidly situated" on high rolling ground on the new line between Gueydan and Abbeville. The countryside, they said, was thickly settled by small independent farmers and that wide streets had been laid out, brick buildings were already built, and other construction was underway. *New Orleans Time-Picayune*, June 7, 1902.

11. "Diary of Ahrom Kaplan." Feb. 1920.

12. It may be noted here that the rice drying process had not yet come into being. At that time rice, especially that fresh from the fields, milled, bagged, and shipped in railroad cars or stored in warehouses frequently turned green, a form of mildew or mold, and was unacceptable to the consumer.

honorary member of the executive committee of the newly formed American Rice Growers Association which later merged with the Farm Bureau, another organization of which Kaplan was a benefactor. (13)

By 1922, Kaplan was nationally recognized as a rice producer, and on January 17, 1922, he received an invitation from the United States secretary of agriculture inviting him to attend a conference in Washington. After his arrival in Washington, January 23, he visited some congressmen before attending the first meeting of the conference. At this meeting, at which President Warren G. Harding spoke, Kaplan attended a meeting of the committee of Crop and Market Statistics on which he had been placed. That evening he went to the White House where he met many congressmen, the president, and members of his cabinet. (14)

Even in the light of national recognition, Kaplan was having his problems, and these problems were to continue for some time. Upon his return from Washington, he learned that the United Irrigation and Rice Millers Company had lost some ten to twelve thousand dollars the previous year. (15) The following year was a quiet one for Kaplan. Since the rice market was slow, he sold very little rice and made no major transactions. The year 1924 was also a slow one. A prolonged drought through the spring and early summer caused all of Kaplan's crops to dry out with exception of Liberty Farm which was a product of his largest irrigation system, the Atchafalaya Teche-Vermilion Project. (16)

On October 29, 1925, the last meeting of United Irrigation and Rice Millers Company was held. The company could no longer continue because of continuing losses. (17) A few days later all the company's lands were put on the market. With the dissolution of this company, Kaplan lost most of his interest in rice. He still kept up with the market and attended to selling rice from his farm lands, but rice was no longer his primary concern.

13. "Diary of Abram Kaplan," May 3, 1921; March 4, 1923.

The attendance of one of the meetings of the newly formed associations was summed up by Kaplan thus: "Those present I divided as follows: 50 per cent rice farmers, 45 per cent onlookers, 4 per cent government men, and 1 per cent parasites." *Ibid.*

14. *Ibid.*, Jan. 23, 1922.

Kaplan noted that the president spoke very well. He also soon realized that he did not belong on the committee on which he had been placed because "everything they talked about concerned milk and hogs."

Kaplan spent his next four days meeting with the Committee for Marketing of Farm Products, Section C, Warehousing and Wholesaling Facilities. He felt that he had influenced the committee since they had used many of his ideas. *Ibid.*

15. *Ibid.*, Feb. 22, 1922.

Probably realizing that these circumstances were just the beginning of what was to come, the company sent letters to each of its members instructing them to keep their canals in shape, to prevent leaks, and not to waste water. The company also decided that no new materials could be bought.

16. *Ibid.*, March 4, 1923.

This project connected Bayou Vermilion with Bayou Teche through Ruth Canal, a federally approved public project dredged just above the Keystone Lock and Dam. Along the Vermilion River the company built a series of pumping stations which directed the water into canals and then to the farms. This project took a long time to complete. The system was later expanded to service its members.

17. *Ibid.*, Oct. 29, 1925.

Kaplan then turned to his other business which until that time had been of lesser interest. His largest investment had been in the Phoenix Development Company, an organization which had come into being prior to 1919. Its main concern was buying land and drilling for oil. Sometime in 1919 Kaplan had to defend in court the company's interest in a land matter. This trial occupied two weeks of his time, but the court decision was in his favor. He attributed his victory to his good attorneys. (18)

When first wells began to gush in June of 1919, and the board of directors of the Phoenix Company decided to send oil to Gulf Production Company for refining, Kaplan had to meet with railroad people to try to get tracks laid near his facilities. (19) And then he was faced with the problem of roads, which, he said, were always in bad shape and he had to keep after the state to keep the roads in better condition. (20) Nevertheless, by November 25, 1924, at a meeting of the Phoenix Company, the value of the company lands was estimated to be worth sixty to seventy million dollars. (21)

The end of 1924 was probably the high point in that decade of industrial and financial enterprise, for in the succeeding years—although he kept busy with other undertakings such as a refrigeration plant in Kansas City, repairs to a newly purchased rice mill in Little Rock, Arkansas, the joining of the Export Corporation, and meetings with Cuban officials about buying more rice—he began to suffer some business reverses and health failure. (22)

Abrom Kaplan's philanthropy cannot go without mention through all his years in Southwest Louisiana. (23) He helped men get started in business, he helped poor farmers get a start; he paid transportation for German immigrants and settled them on farm land at low

18. *Ibid.*, April 10, 1919.

Keplen noted that he and everyone else doubted the veracity of witnesses for the other side, particularly a Mr. Baldwin "who could remember things from twenty-two years before but not from eighteen months ago." He concluded that attorneys for the other side "had done a very unbecoming job for decent lawyers," and "for the safety of the inhabitants of Texas, it would be a blessing in disguise if someone would go into Baldwin's office and destroy the contents of his safe." *Ibid.*, April 12, 1919.

19. *Ibid.*, August 18, 1919.

Keplen sited the railroads nearly always gave him trouble and he wrote: "The railroads give me more trouble than the Jews had trying to leave Egypt." *Ibid.*

Keplen's troubles with the railroad ended when by chance he met a Mr. Scott, president of Southern Pacific Railroad, who told Keplen that if he had any problems, to get in touch with him. After that meeting Keplen noted that he never really had anymore railroad problems. *Ibid.*, Oct. 23, 1920.

20. *Ibid.*, June 23, 1920.

Many times Keplen appealed to the governor saying that he was the largest taxpayer in Vermilion Parish and in Louisiana, and he wanted the roads repaired. He said his appeals never really did much good.

21. *Ibid.*

22. In the beginning of 1925, almost all of Keplen's pumping stations on the Atchafalaya-Vermilion Project had to be shut down because of salt water conditions. Between 1924 and 1929, the only personnel item mentioned frequently was that of taking "treatment" in New Orleans and once in Houston. However, as early as 1921, after collapsing in Atlanta, Ga., he was hospitalized overnight. The probable cause of this collapse was exhaustion caused by the busy schedule he followed.

23. Upon his death, one of Keplen's friends commented, "Mr. Keplen was interested in money only if he could spend it and help others." *Acadian Signal*, April 6, 1944.

Keplen was also known for helping people when they could show that they were in need and they could prove that they could handle money wisely. Of these transactions he requested no publicity.

costs; he contributed to political campaigns as well as lent money for the care of the sick, and he gave money for the building of a Catholic church in Kaplan.

Considering the vast amount of entries in his diary, Kaplan made only a few personal ones. Those few concerned accidents, (24) a part in a Jewish ceremony in which he had to hold a baby, the time his office building burned down, a dinner at Galatoires, a service at St. Louis Cathedral in 1924, and some of the very few pleasure trips he enjoyed in his entire lifetime. (25)

Kaplan unfortunately lost everything he owned in the Depression of the 1930s. He did, however, regain enough to live happily until March 30, 1944, when he died at his home in Crowley, Louisiana. (26)

Abrom Kaplan accomplished a great deal in his life and many people benefited from his accomplishments. He developed marsh and swamplands in Southwest Louisiana into productive oil wells and rice farms. He was productive and successful enough to meet with the president of the United States, yet he was kind and generous enough to help the poor and unfortunate in their times of need. He was able to fulfill one of his lifetime dreams, and he was instrumental in helping others fulfill their dreams. Abrom Kaplan began with nothing, lived most of his life with everything, and closed his life with close to nothing.

24. In May 1921, Kaplan was in a car which hit another car head-on. In March 1927, he was in another automobile accident on which he commented: "It was indeed a miracle that we didn't get killed," and "The jump (the car took after the collision) was so great it shook everything out my pockets." "Diary of Abrom Kaplan," Aug. 3, 1928.

25. One of these visits was with his sister in Milwaukee. She had been ill, but when he arrived, she was recovering. On Christmas Eve he noticed the ice, sleet, and snow on the ground and wrote: "It is certainly a beautiful sight." *Ibid.*, Dec. 24, 1929.

26. The Acadian Signal, April 6, 1944, carried the following account:

A. Kaplan died suddenly of a heart attack at his home early Thursday morning. He was seventy-two years old. . . . Many over the rice territory knew him as a kindly, friendly man to whom they could go when they needed help. Although he had not enjoyed good health for some years, it is believed that the shocking news of the accidental death of one of his close friends the day before had had a great effect upon him.

THE JOURNAL OF JOHN LANDRETH

*Transcribed and Annotated
by Dennis Gibson*

(Continued from Vol. XIV, No. 3)

Saturday, January the 18th 1819

Mr. Hutton having procured a Pilot and a Quadrant we leave Franklin at 10AM and so steer down the Teche in a South Easterly direction this being the general course of the River down at 1PM got down to Doctr. Towlas' nine miles below the Town of Franklin here we came too (1) and Eat dinner the Doctr. and Lady not at home. Started immediately after dinner and proceed down the River got to the mouth of Reeds creek (2) or Bayou at 25 minutes past four PM we steered into said creek which is here more than a hundred yards wide East after running a small distance on this course the Bayou turns N. 85 E and after a Short distance on this course turns NNE and after a short distance on this course turns N1/2W and soon bears N by E about half a mile, and then turns N.W. by W which makes the entrance in the Grand Lake alias Chitimachas at twenty minutes past five PM came too and pitched our Tents for the night on the right Bank of Reeds Craak or Bayou about three quarters of a mile from its mouth on the Grand Lake. This Reeds creek or Bayou being the principal Thoroughfare from the Teche to the Grand alias Chitimachas Lake is from its leaving the Tech where it is about one hundred yards wide and from that to one hundred and fifty yards wide untill it makes its entrance into the Grand Lake where it is near a half a mile wide and has two Fathoms water clear from the Tech to the Lake and is a very handsome creek or Bayou and the distance from the Teche to the Grand through Reeds creek or Bayou is between four and five miles.

Sunday, January the 17th 1819

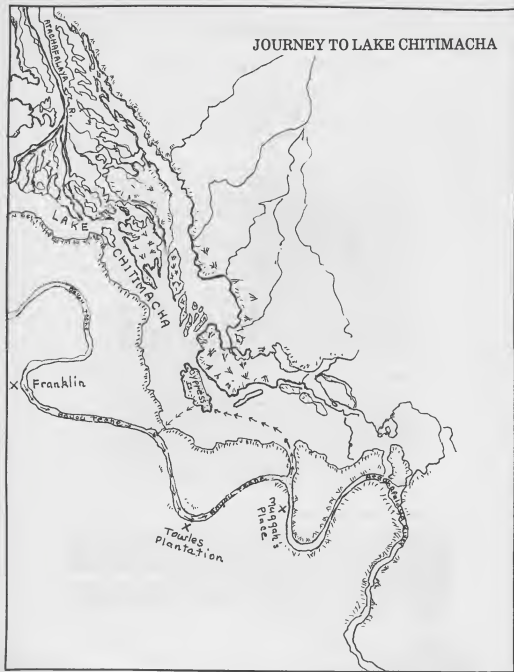
Got up before Sun Rise and prepare for a start the Mercury in the Thermometer stood at 62o, a fine clear pleasant morning we steer into the Grand Lake W by N in two fathoms water. the bearings of the two points of Land making the mouth of Reeds Bayou on the Grand Lake is West 1/2 North and East half South and on a line drawn from point to point there is nine feet water then two points are without what I formerly called the mouth of the Bayou these two points being about a mile apart. At a quarter past seven o'clock AM got into the grand Lake it is a most beautiful Lake or Sheet of water about as near as we can determine from the observation at this place about five miles across. We steered into the grand Lake ENE about four miles WSW about one hundred yards now we are about the middle of the Lake in twenty one feet

1. Came too: the writer meant "came to" or put ashore.

2. Reeds Creek is unquestionably the Atchafalaya River itself (See the map which is made from a more recent survey than Landreth's). It must be kept in mind that the Atchafalaya River has probably always run through Grand Lake or Lake Chitimacha and that in 1819 it probably flowed completely through that lake, the southeastern end of which is now called Six Mile Lake. It is possible that noosing through the years filled the lower end of the lake with silt, and, in the course of time, the river found a new outlet through the Teche just west of and above of what is now the town of Patterson.

Grand Lake itself is a large irregular body of water into which the strong current of the Atchafalaya has dumped sand, forming a network of small islands traversed by small bayous through the center of the lake. Through this maze of islands the river has washed out its channel. Thus the varying water depths found by Landreth can be accounted for.

JOURNEY TO LAKE CHITIMACHA



water. From this place the middle of the Lake the North west point of an Island bore NNW and the South East point of the same Island bore about NNE distant about two miles. In about a hundred yards farther on the WSW course we shoaled our water to five feet and in about three hundred yards farther on the same course we deepened our water to about thirteen feet and a half and in about a hundred yards farther in Seven feet water about ten o'clock AM came too on a beach of clam Shells at the mouth of a small Bayou which runs up into the Land toward the River Teche about three miles and heads within about a quarter of a mile of the River Teche this Bayou we call Clam Bayou from the great number of small clam shells we found here here we found that our Pilot or guide had completely deceived us he knowing nothing at all of the situation of this country and also being almost with out fresh water we found it necessary to look for another Pilot and fresh water also. the Mouth of clam Bayou is only about Two miles distant from the Teche. Mr. Hutton went in search of another Pilot and Lieut. Marchand our Officer with four men went in Search of fresh water They went across to the Teche. at half past one PM Mr. Marchand had found water but Mr. Hutton had found no Pilot. this clam creek or Bayou as I mentioned before headed up in The woods not more than a quarter of a mile from the Teche and not more than four miles below Franklin (3) At Two P.M. got under way again and steared for the Teche to look for a Pilot being now intiraly without one. a fresh Breeze Springing up we set sail and stear East and at half past three PM was off the Mouth of Reeds Bayou again here we took in our Sail. from the Eastermost point making the mouth of Reeds Bayou an Island bears E by N distant about nine miles the Said Island Stands nearly on a line with the points making the mouth of Reeds Bayou on the grand lake. Some Scattering dead Trees on the Eastermost point making the mouth of Reeds Bayou. one of which Resembles a Gallows from which cause Mr. Cathcart gives this point the name of Gallows point and the Island on which it stands we call Gallows Island we now return to the Teche through Reeds Bayou and then down the Teche about two miles. a little after Dark we got to a Mr. Muguas a Scotsman who owns a small plantation (4) he appears

3. Clam Creek or Bayou could have been the same location where the Vardunville Canal from Bayou Teche to Grand Lake has since been dredged. (See the map for closest point between Grand Lake and Bayou Teche.)

4. John Muggab was the son of James Muggab and Helana Millers of Scotland. D. J. Hebert, Southwest Louisiana Records, Vol. II.

In 1808 John Muggab, a merchant, bought a tract of land five by forty acres on the west bank of the Atchafalaya River from William Knight. The property was bounded on the north by that of David Wettman and on the south by William Biggs. St. Martin Original Acts, Vol. 24, (1808-1809).

The Louisiana census of 1810 lists John Muggab in the Attakapas District as head of a household with three males sixteen to twenty-six years old, three females twenty-six to forty-five, and one female sixteen to twenty-six years old, and owning six slaves.

In 1812 Muggab applied for a certificate of title to a tract of land ten arpents front by forty arpents depth on the right bank of the Atchafalaya River. His claim was based on a deed of sale from Joseph Derouen to John Chote (Aug. 12, 1795), a deed of sale from Chote to David Holstein (Nov. 10, 1798), and a transfer of rights from Holstein to Elizabeth Wettman shortly thereafter. Muggab bought the land from Wettman in 1811. *American State Papers*, II, 865; III, 188.

In 1817 Muggab purchased a town lot in St. Martinville from William Craig, an innkeeper. St. Martin Parish Original Acts, Vol. 31, (1817-1818).

John Muggab was one of the organizers of the Attakapas Steam Co. whose charter for operating steamboats from the Teche and Vermilion bayous to the Mississippi River was approved Feb. 26, 1819. Other members of the corporation were William Brent, John Duhamel, Alexander Porter, Jr., Thomas Brashear, Willis Powell, Octave Delahousseys, Merial, Jacob Clamants, LePellatier Delahousseys,

to be well knaps e distillery and a kind of Tavern. he is married to e creole of this country a very genteel looking woman. he hes e better house and lives better than most people in this part of the country here we stay all night end Mr. Magew goes off end gets us e Pilot. by the name of Page Billow whom wa agree to give thirty dollars per month and find him as long es we shell want his services or a dollar per Day

be well keeps e distillery end e kind of Tavern. he is married to e creole of this country e vary genteel looking woman. he hes e better house end lives better than most people in this part of the country here we stay all night end Mr. Magew goes off and gets us a Pilot. by the name of Page Billow whom we agree to give thirty dollars per month end find him as long es we shell want his services or a dollar per Day

Monday, January the 18th 1819

Started from Mr. Magews about e hour after Sun Rise end steered up the Teche again for Reeds creek or bayou end thence through the said Reeds Bayou from the mouth of Reeds Bayou on the grand Lake the North East End of Cypress Island bears Northwest by Wast distant supposed about Eight miles some distances from the said North East point of Cypress Island in the grand Lake wa had only two feet end a half water but as we approached pretty near to the point near the mouth of the Bayou we had four end e half fathoms Water end in the Bayou dividing Cypress Island No. 1 wa had seven fethoms water.

I hereby certify that by virtue of e commission to me granted as Surveyor to the Agency of James L. Cethcart and James Hutton Esquire Agents for selecting any unappropriated Lands of the United States as may be found to produce Live Oak end Red Cedar Timber suitable for Naval purposes I have Surveyed end laid out for the United States to be reserved for Naval purposes.

An Island called Cypress Island which is Situated lying end heing in the State of Louisiana end in e Lake of the Said State called end known by the name of the Grand allas Chitimaches Lake end betwaan the rivers Teche end Atchafalaya which Island is Bounded es followeth. Beginning at the North East

William Armstrong, and William Creig. *Lows of Louisiana*, 1819, pp. 32-34.

Apparently Muggah left his place on the Atchafalaya before or soon after the formation of the corporation and moved to St. Martinville or to the southwestern end of the Attakapas District where he could promote his corporation's business end work toward the opening of Bayou Vermilion to navigation.

In 1819 he added to that lot with another purchase from William Creig. *St. Martin Original Acts*, Vol. 33, [1819-1820]. March 2 that same year, just one week after the granting of the Attakapas Steam Company charter, Muggah bought e piece of property one-half erpent square next to the bridge over Vermilion River end on the west side of the main road to Opelousas. This was probably his first step toward spreading his business as e merchant into what was soon to be Lafayette Parish. Just before the close of that year, Muggah bought another lot in St. Martinville. This one was one superficial erpent on the west side of Bayou Teche bounded on the south by the Catholic Church of St. Martinville. *Ibid.*

Muggah's name first appears as e member of the Lafayette Parish Police Jury in 1825, end from that time until September 1829, he was active, principally in the interest of cleaning end clearing Vermilion River to make it navigable for steamboats. *Minutes of the Lafayette Parish Police Jury, 1825-1829.*

Muggah died shortly thereafter, probably unexpectedly, since he had at that September meeting, accepted e commission to investigate certain conditions on the Vermilion River. *Ibid.* His succession indicates that he had established himself as e merchant of some means end as e reputable citizen. The court named as his sole heirs his sons, James Muggah end Edward Muggah, the latter then absent from the state. *Estate of John Muggah*, No. 186, Oct. 28, 1829, Lafayette Courthouse, Lafayette, La.

It appears, then, that John Muggah left the Atchafalaya location soon before or after that visit of Lendreth. It was probably his son James that Lendreth mentions in his journal. James remained on the plantation with his wife, Julie Ann Robbins (also spelled Robbins, Rhins, probably the Creole name Robin) whom he married prior to 1812. They had seven children. Mary Elizabeth Senders, Successions of St. Mary Parish (Privately printed, 1972), p. 82. Upon the death of his wife in 1828, James married e Nancy Robbins, widow of William Biggs, e neighbor. *Ibid.* They had one son, Thomas.

Lat. 29.45 N

Cypress Island
737 acres

No 1
2824 acres

No 2
194 acres

No 3
1376 acres

No 4
3819 acres

No 6
276

No. 5
2375 acres

Lake
Chitimatcha

Laid down from a scale of 300
poles to an inch.

These lands lying between No 4,
No 5, and The lake are low,
sunken lands out in pits
by bayous. They are islands
unfit for production of live
oak or any other valuable
timber except cypress. Also
unfit for cultivation, only
fit for stock.

MAP OF THE SEVEN ISLANDS

By John Landreth

end of the said Cypress Island and at a point on the South Side of the Bayou dividing this Island from the Island No. 1 which is described by the Letter A on the Plat from thence running West thirty six perches (5) by and with the waters of the Lake to the Letter B on the plat thence South South West twenty-two perches by and with the waters of the Lake to the letter C on the plat. Thence South five degrees and thirty minutes East nine hundred and sixty perches by and with the waters of the Lake to the letter D thence North thirty one degrees East one hundred and seventy two perches by and with the waters of the lake to the letter E thence North Seven hundred and seventy four perches by and with the waters of the Lake to the Bayou dividing cypress Island from the Island No. 1 at letter F on the plat. and from thence with a line or lines drawn by and with the waters of the said Bayou to the Beginning at letter A containing and now laid out for seven hundred and thirty nine acres of Land more or less. Surveyed the Eighteenth Day of January anno Domini Eighteen hundred and nineteen

John Landreth Sur

Observations made on Cypress Island. in company with James Hutton Esquire. we went and examined the Timber Situation and Soil of Cypress Island we concluded that upon an average this island would produce at least four good Trees of Live Oak to an acre with fine large and valuable limbs for ship building two of which Trees we measured and found them to be upwards of nine feet in diameter (8) Suppose three thousand good Live Oak Trees on this island and each Tree containing three Tons of Timber which is considerably below the mark. here on this Island would be nine thousand Tons of Live Oak Timber—The Soil of the Island is also very good. well calculated for the production of every kind of crop common in this country. and is most beautifully diversified by ridges and valleys running in a north Westerly and South Easterly direction. Across this Island the Ridges about one hundred yards wide producing Live Oak. the valleys about twenty yards wide producing Cypress of the largest class. these valleys are of great advantage to this Island either for the purposes of getting and removing the Timber or for the cultivation of the Soil after the Timber is taken off as these lands are low the valleys Serve as natural drains which will always keep the Ridges dry where the valuable Timber grows. and these Ridges running to the lake each day will at all times be kept dry enough to cart the Timber upon to the Lake. where there is almost every where good Landings for Scow's or Flats and there is sufficient water all Round the Island and through the Lake for Scow's or Flats of the largest description there is also a great deal of other valuable Timber on this Island Such as Ash, white and Red Oak, Hickory and gum on this Island there are a great many Deer Panthers Bears and hares or Rabbits and Pertridges and the whole Island is surrounded by aquatic Fowls and fish.

...

January 16th 1819
John Landreth Sur

5. Perch: British usage for rod (16.5 feet).

6. A live oak measuring eight feet in diameter would, mathematically speaking, be about twenty-five feet in girth. Such a measurement would indicate an age of about 200 years.

ditches cut through it so as to lay it dry it would produce a great deal more Live Oak and much sooner come to maturity this same Rule would hold good on most of these Islands the soil of this Island is very Rich but very low and requires good ditching. . . .

January 18th 1819
John Landreth Sur

Observations on Island No. 4 in company with James Hutton Esquire I examined the Timber situation and soil of No. 4 we concluded that there is from two to three Live Oak Trees to the acre of a small class from two to five feet diameter with a very handsome growth of young thriving Live Oak which with a little expense laid out in Benking and ditching this Island a great deal of which would soon be fit for naval purposes Suppose at this time there is on this Island only two good Live Oak Trees to the acre there would be Seventeen thousand Six hundred and thirty-Eight Trees at one Ton and a half would make twenty Six thousand four hundred and fifty Seven Tons of Live Oak Timber. there is a great growth of Red Oak Cypress Gum and Cotton wood on this Island. The soil of this Island is very Rich but very low but were it well Benked and ditched would make an Excellent nursery for Live Oak and if cleared would be well calculated for cultivation in all the crops common in this country; and is Remarkably fine for Raising Stocks of Black Cattle and Hogs and is capable of supporting a great number the year Round

January 18th 1819
John Landreth Sur

Observations on Island No. 5 in company with James Hutton Esquire we Examined the Timber Soil and Situation of this Island and find it to contain a considerable quantity of Live Oak of a small class say from two to five feet in Diameter and say on an average from two to three Trees of this class to the acre and a great deal of Red Oak and Cypress undergrowth Briars Vines and Palmetto. The Soil of this Island is very low and very Rich capable of being made a very fine nursery for Live Oak by Benking and ditching and by this means were the Timber taken off would be capable of being cultivated to a great advantage in all the common crops of this country and at present in its natural State is capable of supporting a great number of Cattle and Hogs, and is as conveniently Situated for the removal of Timber from it as it possibly could be being surrounded by fine navigable Bayous open to the Lake and Some Bayous Running into it not laid down on the plat by which means the Timber at all times can be easily carried to navigable water; this Island in common with all the rest of this group suffer much from the great freshes in the Spring overflowing their banks which with the heat of the Sun at that season kills a great deal of the tender young growth of Timber and considerably injures the older which as I have Said before might be easily prevented by benking and ditching—

January 20th 1819
John Landreth Sur

Observations on No. 6 In company with James Hutton Esquire we examined the Timber Soil and Situation of this Island and we find it to contain a considerable quantity of small class of Live Oak from two to three feet diameter with Some young growth of Live Oak. say about three Trees to the acre of from two to three feet diameter, this Island is a fine nursery for Live Oak being Rather higher than most of the other Islands in this group there is a considerable growth of Red Oak and Cypress also upon this Island undergrowth palmetto large briars and a great many vines of different kinds. the Soil Remarkably fine of the first quality either for production of Live Oak or for cropping when cleared of the Timber—

Jany 20th 1819
John Landreth Sur

A general discription of the seven Islands lying in the Grand elies Chatimeches Lake. Cypress Island is described by the green shaded lines and

	contains 739 acres	3000 Live Oak Trees	9000 Tons
No. 1	Do 2824	5648 Do Do	16944 Do
No. 2	Do 194	447 Do Do	894 Do
No. 3	Do 1378	2000 Do Do	3000 Do
No. 4	Do 8819	17638 Do Do	26457 Do
No. 5	Do 2375	5937 Do Do	5937 Do
No. 6	Do 276	300 Do Do	300 Do
Total	16603 acres	31970 Trees	62532 Tons

The Chatimeches or Seven Islands

These Seven Islands all situate lying and being in the Grand elies Chatimeches Lakes separated only by fine navigable Bayous, some of which at this time are heavily Timbered with Live Oak of the first class; all have a considerable quantity fit for immediate use, the whole being a fine nursery for that valuable Timber and might be made much more so by ditching and banking I think great advantage might be derived to the United States by as soon as possible Renting out all of these Islands to good Industrious Tenants allowing them something at first to enable them to build comfortable Houses and to bank and ditch the Lands and preserve the Live Oak Timber; afterwards to pay their Respective Rents in cutting and hauling of the Timber when wanted to a Landing or in finding board and lodging for those employed in getting the Timber, the Tenants having plenty of Team at all times on the Land broke to hauling would give great facility to the Removal of the Timber when wanted—

Bayou dividing cypress Island from No. 1 150 yards wide from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 fathoms (9) water

Bayou dividing No. 1 from No. 2-3-4-5 and 6 about from 40 to 60 yards wide and from 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water

Bayou dividing No. 5 from No. 6 about sixty yards wide and from 3 to 5 fathoms Water

Bayou along the north side of No. 5 40 yards Wide and from 6 to 9 feet water.

Bayou dividing 2 and 3 and 3 and 4 not examinable but apparently good navigable water—

THE OLD CASTILLO HOTEL

In April 1886, Charles Dudley Warner, on his visit to the Techeland, was in St. Martinville. Of his visit there he noted:

I went to breakfast at a French inn, kept by Madame Castillo, in a large red-brick house on the banks of the Teche, where live oaks cast shadows upon a silvery stream. It had, of course, a double gallery. Below, the waiting room, dining room, and general assembly room were paved with brick, and instead of a door, Turkey red curtains hung in the entrance, and blowing aside, hospitably invited the stranger within. The breakfast was neatly served, the house was scrupulously clean, and the guest felt the influence of that personal hospitality which is always so pleasing. Madame offered me a seat in her pew in church, and meanwhile, a chair on the upper gallery, which opened from large square sleeping chambers. In that fresh morning I thought I had never seen a more sweet and peaceful place than this gallery. Close to it grew graceful China trees in full blossom and odor; up and down the Teche were charming views under the oaks; only the roofs of the town could be seen amid the foliage of China-trees; and there was an atmosphere of repose in all that scene. It was Easter morning. (1)

Warner was a guest at the Old Castillo Hotel, the oldest two-story brick building in St. Martinville. With its sturdy construction, fine detailing, and continuous occupancy for more than 142 years, it has emerged as a structure of importance. The last of the old steamboat hotels on Bayou Teche, it has been a center of social activity for St. Martinville throughout those years. The old hotel is located on a lot of ground on the west side of the bayou, once part of a donation by Dubuclet Dauterive to the Roman Catholic Church of the county of Attakapas. Its history begins with the first lease-purchase agreement for the land made with the church in 1820 by Samuel Charles Meyers of St. Mary Parish, the son-in-law of François C  zar Boutte. In 1823 Frederick Schreiner purchased Meyers' interest in the two warehouses and a kitchen built on the lot and assumed responsibility for the lease. In 1830 Jean Pierre Vasseur of Dunkerke, France, took up Schreiner's lease, and in 1832 he became full owner of the property in accordance with the original lease-purchase agreement. Sometime between 1835 and 1840, Vasseur, a merchant, built the house. The *Attakapas Gazette* of December 19, 1840, advertised the opening of a grand ballroom (*salle de l'union*) "handsomely decorated and furnished."

*Information in this article is gathered from materials written, edited, and compiled by Marian T. Berres and Jane G. Bulliard for *The Old Castillo Hotel* (St. Martinville, La., 1978). The information presented in this booklet is the result of their research to complete the application for placing Mercy High School (The Old Castillo Hotel) on the National Register of Historic Places.

1. Charles Dudley Warner, "The Acadian Land," *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, 74 (Feb., 1887), 340-342.





CASTILLO HOTEL

Opposite—The Old Castillo Hotel as the traveler saw it from the steamboat landing. From the upper gallery Charles Dudley Warner enjoyed the beauty of an Easter morning.

Front door, with magnificent detail outside and inside, is believed to be the original; however, it was located at the extreme left of the building.

A view from the past—two young ladies in the doorway of the old hotel.





Madame Delia Grieg Castillo, widow of Captain Edmond Castillo, managed the hotel from 1876 to 1899. During this period the building reached the peak of its significance. Madame Castillo's fine hospitality and "implicit confidence in the honesty of her boarders" brought to the hotel the reputation for which it is noted.

Since 1899 the building has housed Mercy High School. It remains a center of social and civic activities.

Charles Dutel owned the property from 1843 to 1850, at which time it was sold to Don Luis Broussard who continued the operation of the hotel until 1858. Anton and Wilhelm Hesse then became owners and operators of the establishment known as "Maison des Allemands." In the Civil War period the building continued to serve as a meeting place and focal point for community activities.

From 1876 to 1899, ownership passed from Charles Gauthier to the Charles Gauthier Estate, and then to Stanislaus Dabadie. During this period the hotel became known for its fine hospitality and excellent catering and thus reached the peak of its significance under the management of Madame Delia Grieg Castillo, widow of a well-known steamboat captain, Edward Castillo, and of her grandson-in-law, Alphonse Guerin, a gourmet cook.

In 1890 Louisiana Historian Alcée Fortier visited St. Martinville and later described it as "a quaint old Creole town . . . with one hotel which had a wide gallery and massive brick columns . . . where everything is in the ante-bellum days, and the owner seems to have implicit confidence in the honesty of his boarders." (2)

The death of Madame Castillo in April 1899 brought a close to the hotel era of the building. One month later the Sisters of Mercy purchased the property for expanding their educational facilities which already encompassed most of that block. For the past eighty years, this building, the Old Castillo Hotel, has been Mercy High School, the only Catholic high school in St. Martin Parish.

The Old Castillo Hotel in St. Martinville is now recognized as a major historical landmark. Earlier this year the old edifice was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, and on October 7, 1979, official commemorative ceremonies were held on the site of Mercy High School in St. Martinville.

GRANDE PRAIRIE

1803-1853

By Jane Cazaubert

*With Additional Material by
Gertrude Taylor*

In Louisiana since its beginning, French, Spanish, and American governments have made surveys of the land and the people who inhabited it. Such surveys have contributed to the writing of histories of Louisiana as we read them today. The list of purposes for such surveys is long, but, primarily, it provides a permanent record of land and the people who inhabit it for each generation and provides a source of positive information for those seeking to establish their "roots."

When their regime began in 1769, the Spanish divided into districts or posts that part of the territory which had been explored. The part which today forms five parishes—Lafayette, Vermilion, Iberia, St. Mary, and St. Martin—and includes most of Bayou Teche, they named Attakapas District. This district, as all others, became a military post under a civil and military commandant to enforce the law. (1)

Furthermore, Spain, in its efforts to promote settlement and growth of its colony, tried to keep accurate records of the number of individuals in each district, the amount of land each occupied, and his most valuable possessions. These records provided a method of checking progress as they attempted to make the colony self-sufficient and to increase the number of colonists.

At one time each area of flat land in Louisiana was called a Grande Prairie by the French, and in the Attakapas and Opelousas districts there were three such designations. (2) It is the the settlement of Grande Prairie, a small area located between what is now Lafayette and Breaux Bridge (probably between highways 94 and I-10), that, from available sources, best bears out the pattern of settlement and growth that Spanish authorities were interested in. Having withdrawn from the areas where cattle barons enjoyed the ownership of large tracts through French concessions and Spanish land grants (3), the group apparently located on 306 arpents of vacant land now known as Anse La Butte. They then proceeded to follow the patterns for establishing larger holdings for themselves according to the regulations issued by

1. H. L. Griffin, *History of Lafayette Parish* (Lafayette, 1936).

2. The three settlements included in the survey of 1803 were Prairie de Vermilion, Quartier de Cerencro, and Grande Prairie. Carl A. Brosseau, "Acadian Life During the Spanish Period," (paper read at the First International Symposium on Acadia, 1978).

Grand Prairie's population in 1803 consisted, for the most part, of several closely-knit Acadian families, displaced within a decade or two after their migration to the Attakapas District by their clashes with the cattle barons of what is now lower St. Landry Parish, from Bayou Tortue, and from along the Teche. Brosseau, "Cultures in Conflict: Acadian-Creole Relations, 1785-1803," (paper read at Society of American Archivists Meeting, 1979).

3. For more on French and Spanish grants in the Teche region, see the forthcoming maps of Gertrude C. Taylor.

Don Juan Bonaventure Morales, January 1, 1798. (4)

In the spring of 1803, not long before the retrocession of Louisiana to France, the Spanish governor ordered a survey of the district. Pierre-Louis Saint Julien undertook this survey. (5)

When analysed, the survey renders insight into the social and economic aspects of life in Grande Prairie. From among the 175 individuals whose names appear in the census, Pierre Dugat appears to have been the richest man. In the census there are two other Pierre Dugats, but this rich man appears on the list in 1803 as being fifty-five years of age and married to Anne Thibodeau. They had four daughters ranging in ages from sixteen to four years, and two boys eleven and eight years old. The total number of slaves registered in the area was nine, of which Mr. Dugat appears as the owner of seven. Daniel, the father of the slave family, was thirty-six years of age and his wife was thirty-five. Their five offspring ranged from the age of fifteen through one year. It is interesting to note that the census states that Mr. Dugat had 800 head of cattle on 26 arpents of land; but to have kept 800 head of cattle in so little space is an impossibility. At that time, however, it was the custom to put livestock to pasture on the unowned surrounding prairie land, and Mr. Dugat was obviously doing this.

The survey indicates that as many as forty individuals bear the family name of Dugat. Among the inhabitants of Grande Prairie 21.7 per cent bore this name. The most common male name in all families listed in the survey is Joseph, a name usually found throughout every district. Often, a man's first name was followed by Joseph as the name given at the time of baptism. The most common name among the girls is that of Marie. Almost every daughter carried that name, if not as a first name, then as the baptismal name.

The total of 4,228 head of cattle seems to be a large number for the 306 arpents stipulated as the total arpents in the survey, but it does average out to 13.8 per family, a number which does not seem to be excessive. The survey also lists a total of 530 horses distributed among the 31 families, an average of about 17.1 horses per family, a surprisingly large number. Horses were a necessity, however, considering it was a mode of traveling long distances at that time, and horses were to be had only for the taking. With the coming of the Acadians, raising cattle and horses became the main industry on the prairie. All a settler had to do to become a rancher was to place a small herd of cattle on the unbounded green prairie, still unclaimed and stretching in every direction. Turned loose, his cattle soon multiplied.

4. Article 10 of Don Juan Bonaventure Morales' proclamation which states, "conditions upon which those who wish to get lands may know what manners they are to solicit them," reads as follows:

In the post of Opelousas and Attakapas the greatest quantity of land to be granted is not to exceed one league square, and when forty arpents cannot be granted, but to so obtain, the applicant must own 100 head of cattle, some horses and sheep, and two slaves.

Documents of Joseph M. White, p. 234; American State Papers, V, 731.

5. This survey, signed by Saint-Julien is dated May 28, 1803. *Popeles Procedentes de Cubo, Legajo 220B*, from the microfilm collection of the Center for Louisiana Studies, U.S.L.

This document is headed upon a declaration made by the head of each family, stating his name and age, the names and ages of his wife and their offspring and any relatives living under their roof, and of his slaves. The survey includes the number of arpents upon which he has settled and the number of his two most valuable possessions, cattle and horses. *Ibid.*

The average family listed in the 1803 survey consisted of 5.6 members living on a total area of 306 arpents. The head of family with the largest household, seven girls and four boys, in addition to himself and his wife, was Claude Broussard who was fifty-three years old. His wife, younger than he, was 32. The oldest head of a family in Grande Prairie was Charles Dugat, aged 64 and apparently a widower. The oldest woman, fifty years old, was Veuve Meaux Nicholson, a widow who apparently had remarried Thomas Nicholson. The youngest age registered is one year for the boys as well as girls. The largest tract of land belonged to Andre Martin and consisted of forty-two arpents. The smallest tract of land was three arpents owned by a man named Pierre Dugat, aged 35. The average age for the 175 individuals shown in the survey was 17.6 years, an age suitable to withstand the difficulties pursuant to the establishment of a strong community. The average age of the heads of families was 38.4 and the average age for married women was 36. The average age for boys was 9.9 and for girls, 11.1. The youngest married woman was twenty-five years old, and the youngest married male was also twenty-five years old. The total number of girls between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five was twelve, and the men between twenty and twenty-six years was only six, thus indicating that some of the girls would most likely have to marry men from other districts.

The transcription of the census which follows has been copied exactly as it appears in the original. No spellings have been corrected or modernized and no accent marks have been added. The scribe who made the final copy shows occasional inconsistencies in name spelling and also uses a number of abbreviations which are explained as follows:

Abbreviations:

Adelde	-Adelaide	Je	-Jeanne
Alexdre	-Alexandre	Jn J	-Jean
Bapte Bte	-Baptiste	Margte	-Marguerite
Bd	-Broussard	Me	-Marie
Dt	-Dugat, Dugal, Dugas	Maxm	-Maxime
gy	-Guidry, Guidri	Mgde	-Magdelaine
Guillme	-Guillaume	Ve	-Veuve

Modern, or more common spellings of names which appear in the census are as follows:

Spellings:

Broussard	-Broussard	hebert	-Hebert
Berluchean	-Cerluchean	Maux	-Meaux
Cerluchean	-Cerluchean	Nichleson	-Nicholson
Gertrude	-Gertrude	Sonier	-Sonnier
Gautrod	-Gautreau, Gautreaux	Thibodeau	-Thibodeaux

Cartier de la Grande Prairie

		Âges des hommes	Âges des femmes	Arp. de terre	Bêtes à cornes	Bêtes Cavalines	Esclaves	Âges des hommes	Âges des femmes
1.	Joseph Sonnier Pere	50		12	400	40			
	Joseph Sonnier fils	22							
	Pierre Sonnier	19							
	Baptiste Sonnier	17							
	Alexandre Sonnier	14							
	Marie Sonnier		40						
	Marie Sonnier jeune	21							
	Magdelaine Sonnier	22							
	Doralise Sonnier	16							
2.	Guillme Argros	33							
	Catherine Argros		20						
	Maris Argros	2							
3.	Pierre Dugat	55		26	800	40	Daniel	36	35
	Anne Thibodeau		42				Henriette		
	Pierre Dugat fils	11					Marianne	13	
	Alexdre Dugat	9					Isabelle	9	
	Heloise Dugat	16					Francois	15	
	Eugenie Dugat	14					Byby	8	
	Aspasie Dugat	13					Marguerite	1	
	Clemence Dugat	7							
	Cleonide Dugat	4							
4.	Jean Dugat	63		27	200	20			
	Charles Dugat	22							
	Jean Dugat fils	20							
	Joseph Dugat	15							
	Margte Dugat	16							
	Isabelle Dugat	8							
5.	Toson Dugat	31		5	20	10			
	Celeste Dugat		25						
	Narcisse Dugat	4							
	Iphignie Dugat	2							
6.	Amant Dugat	52		4	100	10			
	Genevieve Dugat		48						
	Jean Dugat	18							
	Augustine Dugat	16							
	Selestin Dugat	13							
	Maxine Dugat	11							

		Ages des hommes	Ages des femmes	Arp. de terre	Betes a Corras	Betes Cavalines	Esclaves	Ages des hommes	Ages des femmes
7.	Claude Broussard	53		30	300	20			
	Catherine Broussard		32						
	Valery Broussard	26							
	Marguerite Broussard	16							
	Belony Broussard	18							
	Louis Broussard	7							
	Joseph Broussard	4							
	Lize Broussard	23							
	Anasthasie Broussard	17							
	Victoire Broussard	15							
	Marie Broussard	6							
	Delphine Broussard	5							
	Zelie Broussard	2							
8.	Baptiste Duhon	40		6	300	30			
	Jean Bapte Duhon	19							
	Joseph Duhon	13							
	Placide Duhon	11							
	Pierre Duhon	6							
	Me. Duhon		40						
	Parosine Duhon	19							
	Adelaide Duhon	17							
	Felicite Duhon	10							
	Arthermise Duhon	4							
	Margte Duhon	1							
9.	Thomas Nichleson	50		16	100	25			
	Ve. Meaux Nichleson		50						
	Thomas Nichleson fils	23							
	Vital Meaux	15							
10.	Pierre Meaux	21		13	40	9			
	Constance Meaux	6	15						
	Bapte Meaux	2							
11.	Augustin Dugat	35		15	16	7			
	Marie Duhon		36						
	Charles Dugat	9							
	Marie Dugat	13							
	Tarsine Dugat	16							
	Eloy Dugat	2							
	Christinin Dugat	1							
12.	Adams Carwffort	32		5	2	2			
	Mgde Crawffort		21						
	Joseph Crawffort	7							

		Agés des Hommes	Agés des femmes	Arp. de terre	Bêtes à Cornes	Bêtes Cavallines	Eclaves	Agés des hommes	Agés des femmes
13.	Simon Agros	40		4	60	12			
	Anne Agros		23						
	Emile Agros	14							
	Maxm Agros	6							
	Joseph Agros	2							
	Scholastique Agros	10							
	Emerante Agros	6							
14.	Jn Bapte Broussard	27		9	40	12			
	Celeste Hebert Bd		26						
	Philonise Broussard	7							
	Adelde Broussard	5							
15.	Bapte Guidry	28							
	Solange Hebert gy		22						
	Zeline Guidry	5							
	Margte Guidry	3							
	Seleste Guidry	2							
16.	Min Guidry	31		10	250	40			
	Scolastique Guidry		24						
	Julienne Guidry	9							
	Aspasie Guidry	7							
	Joseph Guidry	6							
	LeSaim Guidry	4							
	Arcene Guidry	2							
17.	J. Baptiste Guidri	25		7	50	15			
	Adelaide Duhon		23						
18.	Pierre Richard	35		6	150	20			
	Marie Richard Dt		28						
	Anaclet Richard	15							
	Louis Richard	8							
	Philippe Richard	4							
	Margte Richard	14							
	Louise Richard	13							
	Angele Richard	12							
19.	Andre Martin	32		42	300	50	Galidon	23	
	Gertreude Sonnier		28				Helen		20
	Valerien Martin	6							
	Valery Martin	5							
	Ziphirin Martin	2							
20.	Charles Grange	26		5	50	8			
	Ve Grange		50		40	15			

		Agés des hommes	Agés des femmes	Après, de terre	Bêtes à Cornes	Bêtes Cavallines	Esclaves			
21.	Joseph Grange	34		5	20	3				
	Margte Grange		35							
	Heloise Grange	12								
	Joseph Grange	10								
	Heloys Grange	6								
	Jn Bte Grange	4								
	Ls Grange	1								
	Philonise Grange	8								
	Marie Grange	5								
	Je Grange	3								
22.	Simon Cerlucheu	40		4	100	20				
	Magde Cerlucheu		36							
	Charles Cerlucheu	15								
	Marie Cerlucheu	6								
	Belony Cerlucheu	6								
	Jn Cerlucheu	13								
	Louis Cerlucheu	9								
	Eloy Cerlucheu	1								
	Orazio Cerlucheu	3								
23.	Joseph Duhon	36		5	200	15				
	Scolastique Hebert		26							
	Parosene Duhon	8								
	Marie Duhon	4								
	Jn Bapte Duhon	2								
	Cyprien Duhon	1								
24.	Olivier Guidri	43		5	60	30				
	Felicité Aucoin		35							
	Joseph Guidri	13								
	Michel Guidri	11								
	Susanne Guidry	9								
	Pierre Guidri	7								
	Paul Guidri	5								
	Olivier Guidri	4								
	Jean Guidri	2								
25.	Mathis Sailor	31		4	30	18				
	Reine Sailor		18							
	Alexdre Sailor	6								
	Margte Sailor	4								
	Wms Sailor	3								
26.	Jerome Gautrod	25		5	10	3				
	Sophie Dugat		19							

		Agés des hommes	Agés des femmes	Arpts. de terre	Bêtes à Cornes	Bêtes Cavallines			
27. Pierre Dugat		35		3	50	10			
Sophie Gautrod			25						
Lesime Dugat	8								
Achille Dugat	2								
28. Charles Dugat		64		9	70	10			
Marguerite Dugat			20						
29. Louis Cormier		26		4	60	10			
Thecle Meaux			23						
Edward Cormier	2								
30. Francois Maux		27		7	130	15			
Constance Broussard			26						
Arthemise Meaux	2								
Edward Meaux	1								
31. Michel Meaux		30		4	130	9			
Constance Duhon			31						
Adelaide Meaux	2								
Se Montant a 175 Individus				306	4,228	530	Esclaves 7		

Je certifie le present conforme a ce qu'en ont declare les habts. du Cartier de la grand prairie; observant que le compte des bestiaux n'est pas exact.

Atakapas Ce 26 May 1803

(sig.) Saint Julien

In 1807, the United States government required the filing of all claims and a return of all surveys and plats for the purpose of investigation and recertification. (6)

The map which follows represents Township 9 South, Range 5 East, the area embracing the original settlement of Grande Prairie and surrounding areas into which the original settlers spread according to the established pattern. (7)

Comparison of the 1803 Census and the 1853 township map reveals the absence of some of the families of the original settlement while other names have appeared, (8)—all of which is indicative of the growth and expansion through three generations of Acadian homesteaders in the Attakapas land.

6. Act of Congress, March 3, 1807.

This act of Congress confirmed the title of land to any settler who had been in undisputed possession for ten years prior to Dec. 20, 1803, and which did not exceed 2,000 acres. Francis P. Burns, "Spanish Land Laws of Louisiana," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, XI (1928), 551.

7. The Proclamation of Morales reaffirmed the King's ordinance of the Intendants of New Spain and the regulations of 1754, the regulations of Count O'Reilly dated Feb. 18, 1770, and likewise those issued by Governor Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Jan. 1, 1798. White, p. 234; *State Papers*, V, 731.

It would be logical to assume that the settlers of Grande Prairie had begun to spread out their cattle on the vacant lands soon after they established their settlements. Records show that surveys of some of these land claims were made as early as 1798. Register State Land Claims, reel 254, Jefferson Caffery Louisiana Room, Dupre Library, U.S.L.

8. The Argos, Gerluicheau, Seilor, Gautrod, and Crawford families no longer appear in the area. Reel 254 of the Register of Land Office shows that Michel Meeux in 1854 owned 640 acres (one league in Township 9, Range 4 East, on the west side of Vermilion River. This area is now the southern end of the city of Lafayette in the vicinity of Whittington Cemetery. Thomas Nicholson also located in Range 4 East, below the Meeux tract, as did the Guldry family. The property of Augustin Dugas (Dugst) is located where the Southern Pacific track now crosses Vermilion River and where the Lafayette water plant is now located. For orientation purposes, the highway from Lafayette to Breaux Bridge is indicated on the map.

1853

Township 9S, Range 5E.

*Number following name indicates section.

To Great Bend

DEEP CYPRESS SWAMP

PALMETTO SWAMP

LAKE LIPORTE

107.56

Pierre Broussard 98

Pierre Broussard 98

GRAND PRAIRIE

Vermillion R.

127.92

Pierre Dugas 111.

123.74

Jean Dugas 90.

205.41

Aman Dugas 91.

To Lake Liporte

Louis & Pierre Richard 118.

Pierre Richard 92.

Andree Martin 100.

122.18

Thodore Tibodreau 101.

120.53

Olivier Tibodreau

Augustin Dugas 135.

Claude Broussard 134.

Cherise Dugas 98.

121.24

116.36

116.36

116.36

116.36

COMMON 1419.00

Claimed by Charles Dugas, Jean-Charles Dugas, Margaret Deligo, Olivier Tibodreau, Theodore Tibodreau, Marin Martin, Andree Martin, Arman Dugas, Jean Dugas, and Pierre Dugas.

Vermillion River

Joseph Grange 94. 116.36

118.92

119.50

118.50

118.92

118.92

118.92

118.92

118.92

118.92

118.92

118.92

118.92

118.92

118.92

118.92

THE TIDAL WAVE OF 1912

By Gertrude Taylor

Side by side in Rosehill Cemetery in New Iberia lie thirteen-year-old George Riggs and his thirty-year-old uncle, George Curtis. Inscriptions on their gravestones are grim reminders of the tragedy which now only few can recall and the occurrence of which is somewhat obscure in annals of the time.

Pieced together, the story is related thus:*

On Wednesday afternoon, June 13, 1912, George Curtis, an avid fisherman and hunter, in company with Paul Dupuy, R. I. Riggs, fourteen, and Georgie (George) Riggs, thirteen, set out in his gas-engine boat for his newly built camp at the mouth of Bayou Carlin. In order to get an early start at fishing in Vermilion Bay the next day, the party planned to spend the night at the camp. However, soon after their arrival at the camp, a storm arose, the water rose rapidly, covering the surrounding lowlands, and the wind increased in velocity until the wind and waves tore the cabin apart.

The four members of the party were forced to take refuge in a small skiff which soon overturned in the rolling, chopping water, which in a half-hour's time had risen eight feet. All gained hold of the skiff except Georgie, and when Curtis saw his nephew struggling in the water some distance away, he went to his aid. The last Dupuy and the other Riggs lad saw of their companions was Curtis with Georgie on his shoulders, when a great wave rolled over them and they disappeared.


For hours afterwards Dupuy and young R. I. Riggs struggled in the water. In the eternity of the night they lost all record of time. On Thursday a rescue party headed by William Ewing, a veteran fisherman, found Dupuy in the marsh, exhausted and gravely ill. They also found R. I. Riggs and brought him to the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Leon LeMaire.

Curtis's body was not found until about six o'clock Saturday evening. It was recovered from Bayou Carlin near its mouth, not far from where the camp had stood. The boy's body was recovered in the same place the next morning and was also immediately brought to the cemetery to lie next to his uncle with whom he had shared the same tragic fate.

*Information for this article was gathered in parts from *The Weekly Iberian*, June 15, 22, 1912; *New Iberia Enterprise*, June 14, 21, 1912, and from an interview with Mrs. Deen Curtis Mouret, daughter of George Curtis, October 1, 1979.

Other survivors of George Curtis include his wife Camile Masteyer Curtis, his daughter, Sister Adelaide, a sister of Charity, and his two sons, Brother George Curtis and Brother Alex (Jules), both Brothers of the Christian Schools, the latter having been born six months after his father's demise. Interview with Mrs. Mouret.

GEORGE RIGGS
BORN JUNE 1, 1899
VICTIM OF TIDAL WAVE
OF JUNE 13 1912.



GEORGE S. CURTIS
BORN 1882
DIED IN
TIDAL WAVE 1912

1900 CENSUS OF NEW IBERIA

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. XIV NO. 3)

<u>ST. PETER STREET</u> (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
660 DUNIOT, Ernest	Nov. 1862	14	France (Nat., 1870)			Rice Mill Watchman
Noaine	Jan. 1848	14				
Louis	Oct. 1889	S				at school
Lawrence	Oct. 1885	S				at school
Letcher	Feb. 1890	S				at school
Laura	Aug. 1898	S				at school
Frances	Mar. 1895	S				
662 LASSERE, Henry	Nov. 1877	5		France		Butcher
Rosa	Mar. 1879	5				
Cecile	Nov. 1898	S				
664 CALDWELL, William	Dec. 1824	Widow	Ky.			Blacksmith
Homer	May 1871	S		Ky.	Ky.	Blacksmith
<u>MAIN STREET</u>						
665 BLANC, Gaston	July 1866	7				Barber
Maria	Nov. 1867	7				
COURREGE, Rena	Dec. 1888	S (Boarder)				at school
666 RIBBECK, Godlieb	Nov. 1864	10		Germany		Tinsmith
Eugenie	Dec. 1868	10				
Simon	Jan. 1892	S				
Raymond	July 1893					
Henriette	Jan. 1895					
COUCHET, Jean-Marie	Oct. 1838		France	(Nat., 1865)		
667 NAQUIN, Cleophas	May 1835	45				Brick Mason
Eugenie	Aug. 1837	45				
LAUGHLIN, Henry	Oct. 1855	22 (son-in-law)				Blacksmith
Alice	July 1860	22				
Hilda	Dec. 1882	S				at school
Wallace	Sept 1889	S				at school
Milton	Jan. 1892	S				
Eloa	July 1896	S				
BOUDREAU, Mrs. S.	Nov. 1839	Wid. (Boarder)				
668 DUGAS, Ulysses	Dec. 1870	9				Grocer
Emma	Jan. 1871	9				
Nellie	Feb. 1893	S				
Ollie	Oct. 1896	S				
Loula	Jan. 1897	S				
Theresa	Jan. 1900	S				
669 TERRY, James	Mar. 1865					
Marie Irma	July 1842	5				
TESCUIT, Marie Leona	Nov. 1882	S				

MAIN STREET (cont.)		Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
670	NUSSBAUM, Louis	June 1850	25		Switzer.	Germany	Cistern maker
	Johanna	Dec. 1859	25		Germany	Germany	
	Louis	July 1876	8				Printer
	Catherine	May 1877	8				
	Amelia	Jan. 1879	8				
	Paul	Feb. 1881	8				Grocer
	Henry	Mar. 1883	8				Printer
	Johanna	June 1890	8				at school
	Emile	Feb. 1898	8				
671	SIMON, Hermann	Aug. 1860	7	Germany			Machinist
	Mary	Feb. 1868	7	Ill.	Switz.	Switz.	
	George	Nov. 1893					
	Pearl	Mar. 1896					
	Frank	Feb. 1900					
	BAUNGARTNER, Mrs. E.	Feb. 1840	Wid.	Switzerland			
			(mother-in-law)				
	Bertha	Dec. 1875		Ill.			
	George	Mar. 1869		Ill.			Mechanic
672	KELLER, Marcelin,	Nov. 1861	15				Carpenter
	Cora	May 1855	15				
	Edward	June 1885	8				at school
	BOUTTE, Frank	Mar. 1870	(brother-in-law)				Drummer-- dry goods
673	BERNARD, A. M.	Aug. 1845	32	France			Carriage shop
	Mary	Jan. 1850	32		Germany	Germany	
	Adolphe	July 1874	8				Blacksmith
	Willie	June 1878	8				Wheelwright
	Edwin	Jan. 1879	8				Engineer, carriage works
	Lilly	June 1884	8				
	Arthur	May 1888	8				at school
	Robert	Dec. 1894	8				
	BENSON, Edward	July 1880	8	(boarder)			Wheelwright
674	FIGNANT, Joseph	May 1862	20				Carpenter
	Cora	Aug. 1863	20				
	Joseph	Jan. 1882	8				Painter
	Coralie	Jan. 1884	8				
	Bertha	Feb. 1887	8				at school
	Ignace	Mar. 1889	8				at school
	Theo	July 1892	8				at school
	Eunice	Aug. 1897	8				
675	CLARK, John	Apr. 1862	17		Va.		Locomotive Engineer
	Elmira	Aug. 1867	17				
	Willie	Aug. 1884	8				at school
	Amie	Oct. 1885	8				at school

MAIN STREET (cont)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
676 BOUDIER, Paul	Jan. 1869	3				Bookkeeper
Moale	Jan. 1877	3				
Cecile	Nov. 1898	8				
BOURG, Caroline	Mar. 1890	8 (Niece)				at school
677 HULIN, Alcide	Jan. 1855	25				Baker
Victoria	Jan. 1859	25				
Blanche	Feb. 1880	8				
Lydia	Oct. 1881	8				
Daisy	Mar. 1885	8				at school
Rita	Sept. 1890	8				at school
MIGUEZ, Saleozau	Nov. 1823	Wid. (Boarder)				
Ernest	Dec. 1848	8 (brother-in-law)				Rest. cook
678 BAILIN, Dr. H. E.	Sept. 1869	2	Miss.			Physician
Vadie,	Oct. 1874	2	Miss.			
Lerline	Dec. 1898	8				
WHITTLE, Willie	Dec. 1882	8 (sic) (son-in-law)	Miss.			
679 DOVES, Margaret	Oct. 1839	8		N. Y.	Ireland	School teacher
Julia	July 1842	8 (Sister)		N. Y.	Ireland	Seamstress
680 DEBLIEUX, Alphonse	Jan. 1851	15				Blacksmith
Maria	Dec. 1861	15				
Cecile	Oct. 1887	8				at school
Maurille	Aug. 1891	8				at school
Ernest	Sept. 1892	8				
Amelia	Nov. 1894	8				
Mary	Sept. 1894	8				
George	Apr. 1897	8				
LEROY, Ernest	Oct. 1864	8 (brother-in-law)		France		Carpenter
681 DIONNE, Ernest	Feb. 1859	8		Canada		Gen. merchandise
682 LOPOSER, Napoleon	Mar. 1855	23	Miss.	Miss.	Tenn.	Machinist
Mary	Oct. 1860	23	Miss.	N. Y.	Miss.	
Mary	Apr. 1884	8	Miss.			
683 KLING, Lazard	Apr. 1865	7	Germany (nat., 1872)			Dry goods
Fannie	Jan. 1872	7	Germany			
Lionel	Dec. 1895	8				at school
Vivian	Apr. 1898					
Muriel	Mar. 1900	8				
684 LAISON, Andrew	July 1859	8	Denmark			Carpenter

MAIN STREET (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
685 KNIGHT, George	May 1860	7		Mo.		Grocer
Martha	Mar. 1871	7	Ill.	Germany	Germany	
Verna	Jan. 1894					
Harry	Mar. 1896					
Lizzie	Nov. 1899					
690 RIGGS, Mrs. Selena	Apr. 1862	Wid.				?Store
Edna	Jan. 1884	S				Seamstress
Eunice	Sept 1887	S				at school
John	Sept 1890	S				at school
Tilden	? 1892	S				
691 REY, Mrs. Martha	Sept 1856	Wid.				Seamstress
Eddie	May 1886	S				
Frank	Sept 1892	S				
692 BURKART, Casimir	Mar. 1841	39	Germany (Nat., 1845)			Ice house lab.
Anna	Mar. 1841	39	France (Nat., 1854)			
Henry	July 1872	2				Ice house
Barbara	Aug. 1874	S				
Odelia	Oct. 1877	S				
Mary	Mar. 1882	S				
Lena	Nov. 1874	2				
Henry, Jr.	May 1900					
693 BERGERIE, Mrs. A.	Apr. 1845	Wid.		France		Boarding house
Nemoir	Mar. 1876	S				Clerk Rice Mill
Armand	Sept 1877	S				Typesetter
Paulin	Mar. 1879	S				Clerk dry goods
Annette	Oct. 1882	S				
694 BRODERICK, W. H.	Dec. 1871	S		Ireland	Ireland	Gen. Merchan.
Catherine	July 1843,	Wid. (mother)	Ire. (Nat., 1850)			
Katie	July 1876	S (sister)				
695 BARTIZZINI, Frank	May 1848	5	Italy (Nat., 1882)			Fruit stand
Rose	Nov. 1849	5	Italy (Nat., 1890)			
LEBERT, Carolina	Apr. 1883	S (stepdaugh.)	Italy. (Nat., 1890)			
696 LAUGHLIN, C. G.	July 1851	?		Ireland		Grocer
Odile	Sept 1864	?				
Sidney	Jan. 1884	S				at school
697 LAUGHLIN, Mrs. Dave	May 1863	Wid.				
Frank	Aug. 1880	S				
KELLER, Mrs. Frank	Mar. 1825	Wid. (mothe)				

MAIN STREET (cont.)		Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father Native of	Mother native of	Occupation
698	RIBBECK, Frank	Apr. 1830	47	Germany (Nat., 1850)			Tinsmith
	Alph ?	July 1843	47	Germany (Nat., 1860)			
	Laura	Sept 1856	S				
	Mary	May 1867	S				
	Albert	Nov. 1873	S				
	GIRARD, James	July 1865	S (boarder)				Bartender
702	MULVEY, Richard	May 1836	Wid.	Ireland			Machinist
703	BROUSSARD, Silvio	Jan. 1869					Elec. Engineer
	Constance	Jan. 1840	Wid. (mother)				
	Valerie	July 1873	(sister)				
	Emily	Feb. 1876	(sister)				
	Walter	Sept 1879	(brother)				
	Henry	Mar. 1881	(brother)				
	Constance	Nov. 1883	(sister)				
704	SATTERFIELD, Norwood	Aug. 1864	11		N. C.	N. C.	Dry goods
	Eva	Jan. 1865	11				
	Theodore	July 1893	S				
	Lawrence	July 1900	S				
705	LACROIX, Eugene	Mar. 1861	13				Barber
	Carmelitte	Sept 1868	13				
	Louis	Jan. 1889	S				at school
	Morris	July 1892	S				at school
	Stella	Oct. 1896	S				
	Melvin	Sept 1897	S twins				
	Agate	Sept 1897	S				
	Clarence	Apr. 1898					
706	HINE, Charles	Sept 1850	1	Conn.			Steamboat capt.
	Louise	Oct. 1870	1				
707	GUTH, Jacob	Mar. 1840	11	Germany (Nat., 1855)			Grocer
	Mary	Oct. 1858	11	France	France		
	Maggie	Jan. 1890	S				at school
	Dalla	May 1892	S				
	Lillian	Nov. 1894	S				
	Henry	Dec. 1867	S	Miss.		Miss.	Laborer-Battling works
	Marie	May 1878	S	Miss.		Miss.	
	PESSON, Louise	Aug. 1879	S (boarder)				Stenographer
708	WAGGONER, John	Feb. 1869	2	Iowa	Pa.	Pa.	Bookkeeper
	Marie	Feb. 1877	2		France		
709	ANGERS, Thomas	Jan. 1876	4		France		Lathe Foundry
	Pascalene	Sept 1879	4				
	Bernard	Oct. 1891					

MAIN STREET (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
710 MILLARD, Rose?, Mrs. Lelia Lelia	June 1841, Nov. 1870 Oct. 1891	Wid S S (granddaughter)	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio Miss.	Bookkeeper
711 TERRELL, Patrick Catherine Mollie Edward Katie Annie Susie Joseph Steven	Feb. 1843 Aug. 1851 Jan. 1877 Nov. 1882 June 1885 Apr. 1887 July 1890 Feb. 1890 (sic) June 1892	27 27 S S S S S (sic) S	Ireland (Nat., 1860) Miss.	Wales	Ireland	Fireman, Rail- road at school at school at school at school at school
711(bis) WEIL, Hortense Samuel Gus Carrie Fannie	Sept 1841 Apr. 1870 Nov. 1875 June 1882 Oct. 1884	Wid. S S S	Germany	Germany Germany Germany		Assist. Post- master Broker
712 CORDOVA, Joseph Janeano Joseph Salvador Paul SELIGIS, Mary	July 1852 July 1858 Feb. 1886 Sept 1888 June 1889 Nov. 1845	19 19 S S S S (sister-in-law)	Italy (nat. 1883) Italy (Nat., 1883)			Fruit market at school at school at school
713 LEPLANE, Jack WAGGONER, George	May 1881 May 1874	S S (partner)	Neb.	France Pa.	Pa.	Swamper
714 TRAINOR, Emily Mrs. Luke Mary	Oct. 1849 Mar. 1861 Sept 1865	Wid. S S		Ireland Ireland	Ireland	Prop. Sash & Door
715 RIBBECK, Ferdinand Ernestine Henry	Nov. 1832 July 1832 Mar. 1865	48 48 S	Germany			Tinsmith Tinsmith
716 SMITH, William Mary AIRD, Gracie Janet Mary Helen MACKAY, Isabelle MCBRIDE, Robert	Mar. 1834 Jan. 1862 Jan. 1870 Oct. 1898 Oct. 1898 Sept 1900 May 1880 May 1876	15 15 2 (daughter) S S S S (Niece) S (boarder)	Scotland 2 (daughter) twins S Miss.	(Nat., 1853) Scotland Scot.	Scotland Scot.	

MAIN STREET (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
717 SAMPSON, Junius	July 1849	23	Mass.			Boat
Ella	Apr. 1858	23				
Anna	Oct. 1880					
Thomas	Aug. 1881					
Ellen	Jan. 1884					at school
Calvin	July 1890					at school
719 CHIVERS, Sarah	Nov. 1870	S		Ga.	Va.	
Thomas	May 1871	S (brother)		Ga.	Va.	Boilermaker
Lizzie	July 1873	(sister)		Ga.	Va.	Seamstress
May	Apr. 1875	(sister)		Ga.	Va.	Seamstress
Lucy	July 1878	(sister)		Ga.	Va.	
Kate	Jan. 1880	(sister)		Ga.	Va.	
Ellineston	July 1882	(brother)		Ga.	Va.	Printer
720 PHARR, Gall	May 1847	6		Miss.		Sawmill Prop.
Carrie May	May 1873	6				
Carrie Morse	Oct. 1896	S				
Emma	Apr. 1898	S				
Gall, Jr.	Dec. 1899	S				
FARLEY, Marietta	Apr. 1875	S (boarder)	N.Y.			Music teacher
721 HANLEY, Mrs. Mary	Aug. 1847		N. Y.			Seamstress
Mary	Dec. 1875	S	Miss.			Music teacher
Charles	Oct. 1879	S	Miss.			Day laborer
Joseph	Sept 1883		Miss.			Telegraph messenger
Kate	Oct. 1885					at school
Edward	Aug. 1888					at school
Robert	Feb. 1890					at school
722 SING, Lee	May 1852	S	China (Nat., 1870)			Laundry
LUNG, Wong	Nov. 1865	S (partner)	Japan (Nat., 1870)			Laundry
723 MENDOZA, Christine	Oct. 1874	?		Switz.		Boarding house
Margaret	Oct. 1893					
Carl	July 1895					
THERIOT, Eva	Nov. 1888	(boarder)				Seamstress
724 HATCH, William	June 1853	20	Ala.	Ala.	Ala.	Hotel Prop.
Laura	July 1861	20				
Willie	Oct. 1881	S				Lumber grader
Kramer	Jan. 1897	S				
GARRETSON, Elba	Apr. 1872	S (daugh.)		Miss.		

MAIN STREET (cont.)		Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
726	MITCHELL, Abraham	Nov. 1860	15	Russia (Nat., 1882)			Grocer
	Estelle	May 1865	15	France (Nat., 1884)			
	Hannah	July 1886	S				at school
	Julia	Mar. 1890	S				at school
	Willard	Jan. 1893	S				
	Bulah	Oct. 1897	S				
	BLOCK, Sarah	Dec. 1875	S (sister-in-law)				
				France (Nat., 1884)			
	MITCHELL, Lorand	Aug. 1876	S (brother)	Russia (Nat., 1894)			Barroom manag.
	Dove	Sept. 1872	(brother)	Russia (Nat. 1897)			Barroom clerk
727	ORTTE, Henry	Jan. 1869	12				Sewing mach.
	Olivia	Nov. 1870	12				salesman
	Ethel	May 1889	S				at school
	Gertrude	Mar. 1891	S				
	Pearl	Mar. 1893	S				
	Oneida	Apr. 1894	S				
	Olive	July 1898	S				
	Henry	July 1899	S				
	ROBERTS, Walt M.	Nov. 1881					Sewing machine collector
728	MATTES, Max	Oct. 1854	21	Germany (Nat., 1875)			Baker
	Mary	Jan. 1860	21				
	Willie	Aug. 1881	S				
	Lillie	Nov. 1884					
	Ninetta	Oct. 1887					at school
	Gladys	Oct. 1890					at school
	HARTZ, Wilhelmina	June 1831	Wid. (mother- Ger. (Nat., 1843)				
			Wid. (in-law)				
	FLOCKERSIE, Charles	Feb. 1834	Wid. (Uncle) Germ. (Nat., 1843)				Harness maker
	GREIG, Joseph	Oct. 1882	(boarder)				Baker
729	FELEMING, Philip	Aug. 1847	S	Missouri	Ky.	Ky.	Boarding house
730	JENNARO, Angelo	Oct. 1858	16	Italy (Nat., 1882)			Shirt maker
	Antonio	Jan. 1859	16	Italy (Nat., 1883)			
	Luke	Mar. 1884	S				at school
	Joseph	Nov. 1889	S				at school
	Cecile	July 1891	S				at school
	Josephine	Sept 1892	S				
	Vincent	Aug. 1893	S				
	Lucile	Mar. 1895	S				
731	SUC, Jules	Apr. 1834	18	France (Nat., 1880)			Gunsmith
	Marie	Sept 1848	18	France (Nat., 1868)			
	Eva	Apr. 1882	S				
	Alice	Dec. 1885	S				at school

MAIN STREET (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
732 FISHER, John	Nov. 1838	40	Miss.	Germ.	Germ.	Liveru stable
Martha	June 1846	40				
Jacob	Apr. 1875	S				
Edward	Sept 1876	1				
Josie	Jan. 1883	S				at school
Clara	Feb. 1885	S				at school
Jewell	Feb. 1887	S				at school
733 GIRARD, Anthony	Oct. 1877	S				Rest. cook
Clet	May 1880	S (brother)				Hotel porter
734 PATIN, Frank	Mar. 1870	1				Hotel
Louise	Nov. 1877	1				
LAMPEREZ, Jack	Oct. 1878	S				Clerk
735 EMMER, Albert G.	Dec. 1873	2				Dentist
Marie	Nov. 1878	2				
Mary Lillian	May 1899					
736 EMMER, William	Aug. 1870	5				Physician
Maggie	Oct. 1879	5				
737 MCCOY, E. M.	Aug. 1857	Wid.	Iowa	Pa.	N.J.	Locomotive Engineer
738 GUIDRY, Henry	Nov. 1878	1				Bookkeeper
Elmire	Aug. 1882	1				
FOUIN, oscar	July 1880	S (boarder)				Mason
739 KERRIGAN, John	Jan. 1867	3				Civil Engineer
Alice	Jan. 1875	3				
Faunel?	Oct. 1897	S				
Esmond	May 1900					
DELCAMBRE, Clara	Apr. 1867	S (boarder)				Seamstress
BERNARD, Ursin	Apr. 1862	Wid (boarder)				bookkeeper
PIERSON, Clarence	July 1868	S (boarder)		Ga.		Physician
WINTERS, Garrett	Nov. 1832	S (boarder)		N. J.	Pa.	Telegraph oper.
WEIL, Jerome	July 1865	S (boarder)		Ger.	Ger.	Bookkeeper
HARPER, Adam	Sept 1878	S				Clerk, dry goods
740 MOSS, Cornay	Apr. 1866	14				Bookkeeper
Loula	Jan. 1873	14				
Ashton	July 1891	S				at school
Creighton	Nov. 1894	S				
HUFF, Josie	Jan. 1878	(cousin)				

MAIN STREET (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
741 BERARD, Odillon	Nov. 1828	30				Farmer
Clara	Sept 1833	30				
Emily	July 1870					
Corinne	May 1872					
Marie	Sept 1875	8				
Cora	Jan. 1878	8				
Clara	Aug. 1879	8				
Laura	Mar. 1881	8				
742 BREAUX, Guy	Nov. 1866	13				Butcher
Mary	July 1876	13				
Phase (sic)	Oct. 1888	8				at school
May	Jan. 1892	8				at school
Annetta	Mar. 1894	8				
Odillon	July 1896	8				
Emily	Oct. 1898	8				
743 VICKERS, E. F.	Sept 1857	5	Indiana			Tele. manager
E. S.	Mar. 1871	5	Ill.	Ire.	W. Va.	
Bessie	Dec. 1895	8	Mo.			
744 SMITH, Millard	July 1856	22	Ky.	England	Ky.	Hotel & Saloon Prop.
Emma	Aug. 1859	22	Germany (Nat., 1860)			
Alma	Nov. 1885	8				at school
Vurcin (?)	Mar. 1886	8				at school
HEINMANN, Charles	Nov. 1837	Wid.	Germany			Banker
745 JENNARO, Salizar ?	Nov. 1861	6	Italy (Nat., 1887)			Shoemaker
Katie	Dec. 1873	6				
Cecile	July 1895					
Eliza	Sept 1897					
Louise	May 1898					
JENNARO, Blazito	Aug. 1821	Wid.	Italy (Nat., 1899)			
747 VERRIER, Victor	Mar. 1865	26	France (Nat., 1859)			Barber
Calena	Feb. 1855	26	Spain	Spain		
Marie	Apr. 1868	8				
Anita	June 1875	8				Schoolteacher
Hortence	Dec. 1881	8				
Eleanore	Apr. 1883					
748 COOK, Conrad	May 1852	Wid.	Ala.	Ga.	Ala.	Ear, Eye, & Nose Doctor
Eviline	Mar. 1880		Miss.	Ala.	Miss.	

(TO BE CONTINUED)

AN INVITATION TO ALEXANDRE MOUTON*

Vermilionville Dec 15, 1828

Alex Mouton Esq.

Sir

The friends of Gen'l Andrew Jackson in the parish of Lafayette design celebrating his election by a Free Barbecue at Muggah's Springs on the first day of January next.

The undersigned Committee of Arrangement for the above purpose respectfully invite you to attend. As a consistent and warm friend of the people's cause, and one to whom they have delegated the important trust of depositing their vote for the Friend and Savior of Louisiana, your attendance will give general satisfaction.

The friends of Gen'l Jackson in this Parish, to all of whom you are known, feel cherish your character, both in a public and private capacity and hope you will be with them on this occasion, that all of us may socially enjoy and celebrate an event so auspicious to the country.

Respectfully,

James Bruer
Alex. Arceneaux, pere
John Greig
E. B. Mayfield
E. L. Hall

John Muggah
Moise Hebert
Constant Breau
Joseph Bernard
Jean Broussard (Cote Gelee)

Committee of Arrangement

*Alexandre Mouton Papers, Collection No. 40, Box 1, folio 1-h, Southwestern Archives, U.S.L.

BOOK REVIEW

The Whip, Hoe and Sword: or, the Gulf Department in '63. By George H. Hepworth. Edited, with an introduction by Joe Gray Taylor. Foreword by Joseph G. Tregle, Jr. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1979). 304 pages. Index.

In 1862 George Hepworth, a Boston Unitarian minister and an ardent Unionist, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the black 4th Louisiana Guards. His duties would be to oversee the labor program intended to keep the emancipated slaves working on the sugar plantations.

Hepworth spent most of his time in Louisiana in the southern part of the state, from Brashear City to Opelousas and during that time observed a great deal though he could hardly be called an impartial observer. An unabashed abolitionist, Hepworth minced no words about the South's "peculiar institution." All through South Louisiana, planters assured him of the contented lives led by blacks under slavery and of the bondsmen's deep attachment for their masters. Yet, Hepworth points out, these same contented affectionate slaves seldom missed an occasion to escape from their contented lives or to reveal the hiding places of their beloved masters' valuables. Hepworth's antagonism to the institution may have blinded him to some of its positive aspects, but it also sharpened his perceptions of the traits, hypocrisy and greed, seldom discussed in antebellum planters. The fervent Unionist had no trouble identifying the root of the Southerner's opposition to emancipation as the desire to overwork cheaply fed and cheaply clothed chattel laborers in order to maximize profits. The pro-slavery arguments—theological, anthropological, or philosophical—he saw as rhetorical clothing for a greed no less profound, albeit less avowed, than that of the mercenary Yankee.

Hepworth's indignation waxes no less eloquent when he turns to Yankee greed. A fascinating chapter, entitled "Characters," excoriates Union quartermasters who pocket funds intended to furnish soldiers with decent mounts and adequate food, or to provide special delicacies for the sick and wounded. Nor is he anymore indulgent for the mindlessness of the West Point-trained military intellect. The story of the officer who insists on sailing at precisely 3 p.m., as his order specifies, even though it will be low tide and the ship will run aground, should stir many reminiscences in anyone who has ever encountered the Armed Services.

Hepworth found three groups of planters in Louisiana: Creoles, rich and poor, and Northerners. The rich Creoles he found very wealthy, cruel to their servants, devoid of learning or refinement, obsessed with ancestry and fanatically, but honestly committed to slavery. Of him Hepworth says: "He is our only enemy in the South for whom I have any respect." For the rich Creole is "the only man who is terribly in earnest. He has thrown everything into the dice-box, and he is willing to meet the result."

Quite different is the Northerner who has come south to amass wealth and has acquired land, slaves and position. Most Louisiana planters, Hepworth found, belonged to that group. Since "their souls are absorbed in dollars and cents," he firmly believed that they would rally to emancipation and "sit quietly in their pews when the minister speaks of the equality of all men in the sight of God," as soon as they discovered that free labor was more profitable than slavery. For them, Hepworth felt only the deepest contempt."

The last group, the poor Creoles, he believed to be Unionist at heart since they had no stake in this rich man's war which was fought with poor men's blood. It is quite clear that often when he discussed poor "Creoles" Hepworth was speaking about Acadians. Not surprisingly, considering that he spent less than a year in South Louisiana, he never learned to distinguish the two groups from each other.

The Whip, Hoe and Sword is a lively, fascinating, infuriating, and provocative account from the "other side." Like all the volumes in the *Louisiana Bicentennial Reprint Series*, it is handsomely bound, printed on fine paper, and provided with a perceptive introductory analysis by Joe Gray Taylor.

University of Southwestern Louisiana

Mathé Allain

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

MICHAEL L. KAPLAN is a student of Isadore Newman High School in New Orleans. His manuscript "Abrom Kaplan, A Decade in Depth of His Life," relates the part Abrom Kaplan, his great grand-uncle, played in the development of the rice industry in Southwest Louisiana. Young Kaplan wrote the manuscript as part of an independent research program in which he was enrolled at his school.

JANE CAZAUDEBAT, nee Jane Martinez Reña of Puerto Rico, is a graduate of U. S. L. She received her BA degree, with majors in English and Spanish in 1975 and her MA degree, with a major in Spanish, in 1979. Her manuscript was a requirement for Spanish 505, a course in literary investigation under Dr. Richard Chandler. In order to write her manuscript, Mrs. Casadebat did extensive research in, and translation of, Spanish documents.